

NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 14 1963
PRESTIGE OF U. S.
DROPS IN AFRICA

Kennedy Under Attack First
Time Over Birmingham

By JACOB GARRISON

Special to The New York Times
LAGOS, Nigeria, May 11

Racial violence in Birmingham, Ala., has damaged United States prestige in Africa.

"There's no question about it," an American diplomat said. "We're getting embarrassed because of Birmingham."

His concern is shared by others in Enka as throughout Africa, where articles and photographs of Birmingham have been big news.

Newspapers in Ghana, Sierra Leone and French-speaking African states have all denounced Alabama's suppression of Negro demonstrations against segregation.

The editors share a common theme. The United States is "hypocritical" to espouse democracy abroad while flouting it at home.

The Nigerian press, which generally treats American racial incidents tolerantly, showed exceptions this week.

An editorial in The Morning Post, which frequently speaks for the Government, was entitled "The United States in Alabama." It asked Washington: "What's the deal?"

"What's the deal about U. S. state policy in Hungary? Who pledge to free the people of Cuba? Where the lot of Cuban citizens under Castro is much more enviable than that of the Negro in many parts of America?"

Efforts by Negroes to pray in white churches in Birmingham also provoked widespread comment.

The Daily Times, which has the largest circulation in Nigeria, said:

"Leaders of the thirteen churches where Negroes were denied freedom of worship should bow their heads in shame. They constitute a blot down not only to their country but also to the Christian religion everywhere."

President Kennedy and the Administration also came in for direct criticism for not curbing "police brutality." This was a sharp departure from the past. Until Birmingham, the Administration was widely portrayed as sincerely seeking to end segregation.

Dr. King Visits Pool Halls in Campaign to Restrain Negroes From Resuming Riots

CALLS ON PEOPLE TO SHUN VIOLENCE

Troopers Bar Integrationist From Crossing a Street With His Followers

By PHILIP BENJAMIN
Special to the New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13

—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. conducted a pool-hall pilgrimage today to keep the Negro population calm in the tense situation here.

The Negro integrationist leader entered two pool parlors in the Negro section to preach non-violence. But as he and a crowd of persons who had begun to follow him attempted to cross a street to another pool hall, members of the Alabama Highway Patrol turned him back.

Some Negroes who had come out to watch Dr. King's progress were shoved into doors and by the blue-uniformed, blue-helmeted state troopers.

Dr. King, who lives in Atlanta and is head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was accompanied by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and several other aides.

Persuasion Attempted

They sought to persuade Negroes to refrain from repeating the rioting of last Saturday night and Sunday morning. The riots started after the A & C Gaston Motel and the home of Dr. A. D. King, Dr. King's younger brother, were bombed. Negroes poured into the streets and began throwing bricks and rocks, a white cab driver was stabbed, and stores and houses were set afire.

Dr. King, who had returned to Atlanta following an integration settlement with members of the white business community here last week, flew back to Birmingham yesterday.

At 1:20 P. M. today he set out on his tour of pool halls to reach the young and unruly element who apparently did much rock and brick throwing early Sunday.

As he left the hall, however, one young Negro said, almost under his breath, "I ain't gonna take any of that damn stuff," apparently referring to the state troopers.

When the group, which now had a long retinue, reached 14th Street and Fourth Avenue, two state troopers stepped from a car and stood before Dr. King.

King Retraces Steps

"We're not going to have no band of men go into this area," one of the troopers said. When an aide of Dr. King asked if the group could cross the street, the trooper said sternly: "You can disperse and go back the way you come."

Dr. King immediately turned back and began retracing his steps. Carrying carbines, four or five state troopers on both sides of the street began sharply ordering Negroes to get back into houses and stores. At Fourth Avenue and 15th Street, a trooper slammed two Negroes in business suits into a doorway.

Dr. King asked the crowd following him to disperse, and he and his aides walked back to the motel, trailed by three city policemen on motorcycles.

Near the motel the Rev. Bernard Lee, a King aide, spoke to Police Capt. George Wall and told him the intent of Dr. King's walk. Captain Wall nodded.

"He was very nice and said he understood and had already called headquarters to tell them," Mr. Lee said. He added that the tour had been successful.

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NEW YORK TIMES

TROOPS WON'T GO INTO BIRMINGHAM IF PEACE PREVAILS

President Asks Governor
for His Aid in Preventing
Any Further Violence

WILL ACT IF NECESSARY

Replying to Wallace Protest,
He Cites Precedent and
Law on Using Soldiers

Text of Kennedy's telegram to
Wallace is on Page 26.

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 13 — President Kennedy said today that any further deployment of Federal forces in Birmingham's racial disturbances depended on whether Gov. George C. Wallace and local officials could maintain the peace.

In a telegram to the Governor, Mr. Kennedy said:

"I trust that we can count on your constructive cooperation."

The President added:

"I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take the preliminary steps announced last night that will enable this Government, if required, to meet its obligation without delay."

Governor Wallace said at Montgomery that he was considering legal action to keep United States troops out of Birmingham. United Press International reported. He conferred with legal advisers on matters of blocking Federal intervention.

Wallace Questioned Action

Governor Wallace had questioned the constitutionality and wisdom of Mr. Kennedy's action last night in sending Federal troops to stations near Birmingham. The President acted after racial violence had disrupted the uneasy peace of Birmingham Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Mr. Kennedy and officials of the Department of Justice were keeping a wary eye on the city today, hoping no further action would be required.

The President went ahead with plans for a visit to Alabama Saturday and for a luncheon with 26 of the state's editors at the White House tomorrow. Neither event is related to the Birmingham situation. The luncheon, to which invitations

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HE ASKS WALLACE FOR COOPERATION

But Will Act if Necessary
—Cites Law in Support
of Sending of Soldiers

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were issued May 2, is one of a series. The President has held similar sessions with editors from various states.

His trip to five Alabama cities will be in connection with the 100th anniversary of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the great power and reclamation project of which Alabama has been one of the chief beneficiaries.

The President will fly to Nashville, Tenn., then go by helicopter to Mobile, Ala. He will fly to Birmingham, Tusculum, Sheffield and Florence and take off for Washington from Huntsville.

Pres. Kennedy, the White House press secretary said, he did not know whether Governor Wallace would attend the luncheon or even ones at Mobile, Sheffield or would see the President at all.

Governor Is Blunt

Governor Wallace, a frequent critic of the integration policy, said after a radio address was broadcast from Birmingham to the President last night.

"Your complete bypassing of state officials," he said, "is an affront to the citizens as well as to the people of the state of Alabama."

The Governor cited a constitutional provision that a state militia or its Governor may use it to suppress insurrection. He said he would not, he said, and the President's action "invaded the rights of the state rather than the rights of the people."

Mr. Kennedy replied to both complaints in a telegram sent at 2:45 P.M. He said Federal troops would be moved into Birmingham, if necessary under Title 10, Section 253, Paragraph 1 of the United States Code.

That section, Mr. Kennedy said, contrasts to the President's determinations as to (1) the necessity for action; (2) the means to be employed; (3) the protection afforded by state authorities to the citizens of that state.

The statute in question reads as follows:

"The President, by using the militia or the armed forces or otherwise by any other means shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress insurrection, violence, or conspiracy, rebellion, or conspiracy."

"It is the duty of the President, by the laws of that state, and of the United States within the state, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection granted in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that state are unable or refuse to protect that right, privilege or immunity, or to give that protection."

"If the President, by using the militia or the armed forces or otherwise by any other means shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress insurrection, violence, or conspiracy, rebellion, or conspiracy."

"In any situation covered by Title 10, a state shall be deemed to be unable or refuse to protect that right, privilege or immunity, or to give that protection if the laws of that state are such as to prevent the enforcement of the Constitution."

Eisenhower Action Noted

Mr. Kennedy pointed out that he had signed the proclamation and other Presidents as well as many state governors had also signed similar proclamations.

The president's action, Mr. Kennedy said, was in line with the action of President Eisenhower in 1957 when he sent troops to Little Rock, Ark., to end segregation in that state. Mr. Kennedy said United States troops were sent to Little Rock, Ark., to end segregation in that state. He said he would send troops to Birmingham, Ala., to end segregation in that state. He said he would send troops to Birmingham, Ala., to end segregation in that state.

The statute was enacted at the time of the Wm. Byrd case in western Pennsylvania put down by President Washington in 1794. Among other Presidents who used the authority was William Wilson in enforcing draft riots in World War I.

In spite of Mr. Kennedy's sending of troops to Birmingham, there has as yet been no actual intervention by these forces. The President's telegram to Governor Wallace made it plain that such an intervention would come only if state and local law enforcement failed.

Not "final action" has been taken, Mr. Kennedy said, "as much as it continues to be my hope, as stated last night, that the citizens of Birmingham themselves will maintain standards of responsible conduct that will make outside intervention unnecessary."

The President reminded the Governor of the agreement reached last week between Negro and white leaders in Birmingham, setting up gradual desegregation of many of the city's stores and eating places, as well as of some hiring practices.

"Our efforts will continue to be focused on helping local citizens to achieve and maintain a peaceful, reasonable settlement," he said. "The community leaders who worked out this agreement with a great sense of justice and foresight deserve to see it implemented in an atmosphere of law and order."

Thus, Mr. Kennedy's telegram was only a warning, he stated.

Locality of his action but he asserted the two main lines of his Administration's policy in the tense Birmingham situation.

They are to give moderate elements in both races a chance to work out a settlement and to depend as far as possible on local enforcement of the peace.

Administration said Mr. Kennedy had acted yesterday under Title 10, Section 253, although he had been unwilling to do so last week, because he considered it "a matter of state policy" to keep the situation under control.

Robert F. Kennedy, the Attorney General, described the situation as "a matter of state policy" and said it was "a matter of state policy" to keep the situation under control.

The Administration view is that until the rioting has been brought under control, the situation is "a matter of state policy" and it is "a matter of state policy" to keep the situation under control.

But when a Negro home and a white home were bombed, the situation was "a matter of state policy" and it is "a matter of state policy" to keep the situation under control.

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DISCUSSES SITUATION. Then, Kennedy, who was seated to the left of the man in the foreground, spoke for about 10 minutes. He said that the situation in the country was not as bad as it had been in the past. He said that the government was doing its best to deal with the situation and that he was confident that the country would soon be back on a path of progress.

Kennedy Reply to Walker

MAY 14 1963

NEW YORK TIMES

Who Is to Blame for Birmingham?

There are many obvious reasons for the eruption into violence of the five-and-one-half-weeks' campaign of nonviolence to desegregate Birmingham. They include: a stirring of emotions that finally burst out of control in the Negro community; mass arrests of peaceful demonstrators, including many children; the use of fire streams of water from fire hoses and of police dogs to disperse teen-age demonstrators and outraged onlookers; and, finally, the Saturday night bombings of a Negro motel and a Negro leader's home.

These are the obvious ones. Are there not other more serious and deep seated reasons that could provide a sobering lesson to other cities and towns where unconstitutional segregation still is practiced overtly and covertly in North as well as South?

There are several pertinent questions that the white citizens of Birmingham might well be asking themselves as they view the wreckage of the dangerous rioting of Sunday morning. And these questions, shorn of their local application, could apply to many other communities as well.

Why did I leave it to just a few courageous men to meet and discuss with the Negro leaders their demands for a beginning of desegregation here? And force them to do it secretly and anonymously?

Why did our newspapers not fully publicize these demands so that we all could know just what they were and decide for ourselves whether they were reasonable or unreasonable?

Why were we so quick to blame all the trouble on outside agitators, as some of our public officials did and as our newspapers also did editorially?

Why did I rely on questioning of my cook and maid and yardman and chauffeur as to what the Negroes of Birmingham really wanted? And accept their diplomatic answers that no one was listening to "those outside agitators"?

Why have I helped to elect year after year men who openly announced they had no intention of obeying United States Supreme Court orders, or any others that might even taken desegregation?

Do I really approve of the expressed convictions and the acts of the Bill Connerses, the Al Langses, the George Wallaces, the Jimmy Davises, the Ross Barnetts? Why have I let them act as the spokesmen for the South?

Was it because I believed that the Negro really is an inferior person and should be kept in his place? Or was it because I feared for my social position? Or that I might lose a few business accounts?

Or do I believe with Terence, the freed slave of ancient Rome who wrote: "I am a man; nothing human is alien to me"?

These are questions the decent white people of Birmingham and there are many in that pleasant, prosperous city of green valleys and rolling hills might well be asking themselves today.

Determined Governor

George Corley Wallace

George Corley Wallace, Governor of Alabama, does not drink, wears luxurious living, and prides himself on his moral character. The racial problems in Alabama, he says, quite simply are the fault of Negroes.

Just a few days ago he said:

I repeat President Kennedy's statement which indicates that the people of Birmingham have inflicted abuse on the Negroes, and that they should come to a stop.

The white people of Birmingham, he said, have been commended for their restraint during the present demonstration. Wallace said he has not been the only lawless Negro.

Throughout the racial crisis in Alabama, Wallace's friends have urged his departure from the state, and he has been called "Little George" and "The Fighting Gentleman."

He has been with a prize fight lighter in his forty-third year. A prizefighter at the age of 17, he won the Golden Gloves tournament championship in Alabama in 1946, and then won the 1947 title. He also fought some prizefighters in a professional boxing ring, and a referee once told him he had never seen a fighter so tough as he.

Opposed U.S. Actions

Wallace has been a vocal opponent of the Federal Government's actions against the Negroes. He has said that the Federal Government is trying to "take away the rights of the white people" and "take away the rights of the Negroes."

He has also been a vocal opponent of the Federal Government's actions against the Ku Klux Klan. He has said that the Ku Klux Klan is "a patriotic organization" and "a part of the American way of life."

Wallace was born in 1917 in the town of Hartselle, Ala. He was a member of the United States Army from 1937 to 1941. After his discharge, he worked for the Alabama Power Company. He was elected Governor of Alabama in 1963.

The governor's statement was a direct challenge to the Federal Government's actions against the Negroes. It was a statement that was widely criticized.



Blames Negroes for trouble

Wallace, he said, the taxpayers "and I'm certainly not going to pay for the commotion in Birmingham."

Wallace has been a vocal opponent of the Federal Government's actions against the Negroes. He has said that the Federal Government is trying to "take away the rights of the white people" and "take away the rights of the Negroes." He has also been a vocal opponent of the Federal Government's actions against the Ku Klux Klan. He has said that the Ku Klux Klan is "a patriotic organization" and "a part of the American way of life."

Up With the Driver

He himself has been arrested twice for driving on a suspended license. He has been arrested for driving on a suspended license. He has been arrested for driving on a suspended license.

When he has been arrested, he has been arrested for driving on a suspended license. He has been arrested for driving on a suspended license. He has been arrested for driving on a suspended license.

Wallace has been arrested for driving on a suspended license. He has been arrested for driving on a suspended license. He has been arrested for driving on a suspended license.

MAY 13, 1968

Birmingham Still Quiet; Security Measures Lifted

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to the New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13—State and local law enforcement officers relaxed security measures today after a marked easing of racial tensions. State troopers lifted the virtual martial law they had imposed on a 20-block Negro business and residential area after three hours of rioting early yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of a five-week desegregation drive that preceded the disorders, made a peace pilgrimage to two pool halls to urge Negroes to avoid violence.

State troopers who broke up a group of 100 persons following the Southern Christian Leadership Conference president and his aides showed some of the Negroes. The patrolmen carried canisters.

F.B.I. Investigating

A Justice Department spokesman said specific complaints of civil rights violations involving the "unlawful use of force" had been filed by Negroes.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were questioning witnesses regarding the complaints of brutality. The complaints grew out of incidents early yesterday in which troopers and the irregulars clubbed Negroes with gun butts and night sticks.

Two dozen Army officers and men took over a suite of offices on the 11th floor of the 2121 Federal Building here. However, the restoration of calm indicated there was little likelihood that Federal troops held in readiness at nearby military bases would be moved into the city.

Edwin O. Guthman, information assistant to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, said the ranking officer here was Maj. Gen. Croughton W. Abrams. The general is providing liaison with the Pentagon as he performed during the University of Mississippi

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BIRMINGHAM QUIET AS TENSIONS EASE

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

desegregation crisis last September.

The chief of operations is Brig. Gen. John T. Corley, assistant division commander of the Second Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga. He would take command should President Kennedy decide that Federal troops were necessary to maintain order.

Mr. Guthman told an afternoon news conference that the moving of troops into the area had "a calming effect on the Negro community." The rioting erupted in the wake of the bombing of a Negro motel and the home of the Rev. A. D. King, a leader in the desegregation here, and a younger brother of Dr. King.

He said this reaction had been reported by local residents to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General and chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. Mr. Marshall, Mr. Guthman and a number of other department officials flew here last night from Washington.

Mr. Guthman stressed repeatedly that the Kennedy Administration hoped problems here would be handled by city and county authorities. He declined to say whether he thought state troopers were needed.

He also said F.B.I. agents were cooperating with the local authorities in investigating the bombings. A city police official indicated that no definite leads had been uncovered.

Mr. Guthman was asked if the Justice Department had received complaints of brutality by law enforcement officials.

"Yes, we have had some complaints," he replied, and then left the news conference to confirm his statement.

When he returned, he said that Federal officials had received "some specific complaints of civil rights violations during the riot, of undue force being used."

After the disorder had been brought under control early yesterday, the highway patrolmen and their deputies charged into the A. G. Gaston Motel swinging nightsticks and rifles. Mrs. Wyatt Tee Walker, wife of the executive assistant to Dr. King, was struck on the head by a gun butt, according to a reporter. Other troops and irregulars were seen clubbing Negroes as they fled from the rear of the motel, which had served as headquarters for the integration drive.

"We've had several reports of the troopers beating people up without provocation," Dr. King told newsmen this morning. "They even beat Mr. (John) Poole who has a funeral home, who was just trying to get to his business."

The Atlanta minister, who returned here yesterday, said he had encountered difficulty last night when he sought to reach the motel.

"Troopers were harsh and discourteous, cursing in the most bitter terms and acting like they would shoot us for nothing," he asserted.

Chief Jamie Moore of the Birmingham police and other police officials sought Saturday night to persuade highway patrolmen to withdraw. Col. Albert J. Lingo, State Commissioner of Public Safety, refused and also declined the request of local authorities that he and his men leave automatic shotguns and carbines in the trunks of their cars.

Stores Hit by Riots Still Smolder As Birmingham Removes Debris

Breezes Cool the City as Police Barriers Go Down--Bombed Motel, Showing Scars, Busy With Repair Work

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13 (AP)—A May 13 fire, said he would stay in the

A strong southwesterly breeze neighborhood. "I'm not going to pull out,"

of Birmingham today. But he said as he swept the store the sky overhead was cloudy with a hazy brown. "I can't

afford to leave the building." The troops removed the A-bomb as it began to go

off. They shall throw up some to remove it. But if some

one gave me a good job, I might leave."

24 Road Site Cleared Fifth Avenue, the main site

of the riot outside the A. G. Gaston motel was cleared to

day of the rocks, bricks and glass that littered the area at

down on Sunday. Shopkeepers in the area were waiting up

Trading, barred from the thoroughfare yesterday, was

heavy. At J. D. Grocery, the shattered plate glass window had

been replaced by a new pane and the store was now open.

Customers were moving in and out freely.

"All I need up here is a violin,"

asked. "You're for the night,"

from the corner of an Italian. I can't sleep, I'm worried."

In the street, workmen

laid pipes from a truck to another store. In the

other direction, the front was

down of the A. Gaston. Com-

pany a Negro insurance com-

pany was still loaded up with

paper and wooden siding.

Motel Shows Its Scars

The main evidence of the

blast was the motel. The motel

was working. The motel

was working. The motel

was working. The motel

was working. The motel

was working. The motel

was working. The motel

was working. The motel



AFTERSHOCK - The boy covers one of the ruins of the house in which he lives, near Main Street North and Third Avenue North in Detroit. The house is one of six in the neighborhood that is being torn down by the city.



LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE - The boys learn from their own experience. The boy on the right is a member of the Detroit City Boys' Club, and the boy on the left is a member of the Detroit City Boys' Club. They are both in the early stages of their education.

MAY 11 1963

Dick Gregory Will Attend Benefit Here

A spokesman for the Southeast Neighborhood House said yesterday that Negro comedian Dick Gregory told her he would "definitely" appear at a benefit performance in Washington Thursday at Lisner Auditorium.

Mrs. Stanley Temko, co-chairman of the benefit committee, said she talked with Gregory by phone in his Chicago home.

She said Gregory told her he could not say anything about what happened in Birmingham, Ala., during his recent stay there "because I spent most of my time in jail."

Gregory was released on bond from a Birmingham jail last week. He had been arrested during the recent desegregation drive there.

Thursday evening's benefit also will feature folk singer Guy Carawan who Mrs. Temko said was in Birmingham while Gregory was there.

Mrs. Temko said she called Gregory to confirm his appearance at the benefit after she received many inquiries this week as to whether the comedian would be on hand for the performance or back in Birmingham.

Riot-Trained Troops Sent To Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13 (UPI)—The Federal Government sent riot-trained troops to Alabama today but indicated that they would not be moved into Birmingham unless the city's racial crisis gets out of control of local authorities.

Brig. Gen. John T. Corley, Assistant commander of the 2d Infantry Division at Ft. Benning, Ga., who arrived here last night, will be in command of military forces if they are ordered in from "ready stations" at Montgomery and Anniston.

More than 3000 Army infantrymen and support troops were included in the Alabama buildup. They included a battalion-size task force flown from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Montgomery and a brigade sent overland from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. McClellan, Anniston, Ala. Troops included elements of military police, infantry, signal and engineer units.

A 12-man unit set up headquarters in a Federal building here five blocks from the scene of Sunday's rioting.

All was quiet in the city today following weekend ex-

plosions and riots that left 24 injured and heavy property damage. Security measures in the Negro district were relaxed.

Leaders on both Negro and white sides of a team that negotiated a broad racial agreement last Friday expressed hope that the fresh outbreak of violence would not affect the racial pact. It calls for desegregation of downtown stores and provides other advantages for Negroes over a three-month transition period.

Edwin Guthman, director of public information for the Justice Department, told a news conference here that President Kennedy would make final decisions on troop movements after receiving recommendations from Burke Marshall, Justice Department trouble shooter, who is in Birmingham. Guthman added that Marshall and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy conferred by phone earlier in the day.

Marshall Keeps in Touch

It was Marshall who helped bring Negro and white leaders together for their agreement last week. He has been in touch with them again since his return.

"We hope the situation can be handled by city and county authorities," Guthman told reporters.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., whose Birmingham motel headquarters was bombed along with the home of his brother, the Rev. A. D. King, late Saturday night, said on his return to Birmingham yesterday that he still considers last week's racial agreement in full effect.

Sidney Smyer, a businessman who headed the white side of the bi-racial committee which negotiated the racial truce following days of demonstrations, echoed Dr. King's feelings.

Smyer said the local situation is "smoother now" and that local law enforcement agencies had done a "most remarkable job under the circumstances." He said local police appear capable of controlling the situation.

"I believe the community and the country are shocked that, after trying to work this matter (of race tensions) out peacefully, a bunch of hoodlums came in here and stirred up more hate."

Smyer said there are "hundreds of good people to one bad one" in the city and that they probably would now "take more interest" in restoring peace.

At a press conference today Smyer shed a little more light on details of the agreement worked out between Negro and white leaders. He said the agreement on opening employment opportunities for Negroes provides for one Negro sales clerk in Birmingham within the next 60 days.

Desegregation of department store eating facilities will take place 90 days after the State Supreme Court settles the dispute between the newly-elected city administration and the old three-man council of commissioners.

City Police Chief Jamie Moore said five of his top investigators have been checking out "numerous tips and information" in an effort to discover who planted explosives beneath the Atlanta integration leader's motel suite at the A. G. Gaston Motel.

The blast ripped out the motel's telephone switchboard and heavily damaged the front of the building. Thirty minutes earlier a package of explosives was hurled on the porch of A. D. King's home.

President's Telegram to Wallace

United Press International
Text of President Kennedy's telegram to Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama:

In response to the question raised in your telegram of last night (Sunday), Federal troops would be sent into Birmingham, if necessary, under the authority of Title 10, Section 333, Paragraph 1, of the United States Code relating to the suppression of domestic violence. Under this section which has been invoked by my immediate

predecessor, and other Presidents as well as myself on previous occasions, the Congress entrusts to the President all determinations as to (1) the necessity for action; (2) the means to be employed; and (3) the adequacy or inadequacy of the protection afforded by State authorities to the citizens of that State.

As yet, no final action has been taken under this section with respect to Birmingham, inasmuch as it continues to be my hope, as stated last night (Sunday), "That the citizens of Birmingham themselves will maintain standards of responsible conduct that will make outside intervention unnecessary." Also, as I said last Thursday, in the absence of any violation of

Federal statutes or court orders or other grounds for Federal intervention, our efforts will continue to be focused on helping local citizens to achieve and maintain a peaceful, reasonable settlement. The community leaders who worked out this agreement with a great sense of justice and foresight deserve to see it implemented in an atmosphere of law and order. I trust that we can count on your constructive cooperation in maintaining such an atmosphere; but I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take the preliminary steps announced last night (Sunday) that will enable this Government, if required, to meet its obligations without delay.

Knives Gathered Up by Dr. King

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. became a door-to-door peddler today. He sold his doctrine of non-violence to anyone who would listen and he took pocket knives in payment.

In pool halls, on street corners, at doorways the desegregationist leader exhorted members of Birmingham's Negro community to throw aside any thought of retaliation for the weekend's bombing that brought bloodshed and rioting in its wake.

"Get rid of your knives and clubs," King shouted as he preached his faith in non-violence. "Don't throw any rocks."

Birmingham's Young Leaders Back Program

By Robert E. Baker

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13.—The Young Men's Business Club of Birmingham held its regular weekly luncheon meeting today at the Hotel Richmond.

The members talked about their racial tension city and what to do about it. The discussion showed the dismay and frustration and resentment and soul-searching that is taking place among the leading white people of Birmingham.

The debate started when Homer Jackson Jr. introduced a resolution condemning the "dangerous, irresponsible hoodlums" who dismantled a Negro motel and residence on Saturday night and sparked a terrifying riot by 2000 enraged Negroes.

It commended the Senior Citizens' group of businessmen and civic leaders who helped negotiate an agreement with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other Negro leaders. The agreement involves a four-point desegregation program in return for an end to five weeks of protest demonstrations.

Jackson explained that the "big mules" of the Birmingham business community had called a meeting of civic club leaders yesterday and asked them to get approval of the resolution from their organizations.

But Vastine Stabler, a young lawyer, objected to passage of the resolution by the YMBC.

"The people here recognized that Martin Luther King's tactics are unwise and his intervention totally unjustified," said Stabler.

"The committee that reached an agreement with King made a mistake because it allowed his operations to bring about reforms. If we adopt this resolution, we will be furthering tension because it will be very, very bad if we decided the City of Birmingham integrates properly when it integrates at gunpoint."

Stabler added, "I personally was willing to see the city go through much more rather than give up to King's officious meddling."

David Vann, president of the club, asked Stabler:

"How many lives would you sacrifice, Vastine?"

Stabler said he thought that "surrendering to Negro mobs has given unwitting approval for white mobs to form."

Charles Morgan Jr., an attorney, said the Negro demonstrations that began April 13 were no doubt wrong and ill-timed.

"But remember this," he said. "The white citizens of Birmingham have acted maturely and didn't go down there and cause trouble."

The Young Men's Business Club in the past has often criticized the Senior Citizens' group for "having no guts" by taking no action to "kill racial" problems, Morgan said.

"Suddenly, they come forward, step into the breach, get out there by themselves and, if we now sit back and don't support them, it would be sophistry beyond my conception," Morgan said.

Clarke Stallworth, city editor of the Birmingham Post-Herald and a YMBC member, also supported the resolution.

"We could have brought Martin Luther King to his knees by refusing to negotiate," he told Stabler. "But at what cost, Vastine? God knows at what cost!"

Wiley Johnson of the Alabama Power Co. said the only objection he had to the Senior Citizens' agreement was the impression that "we condone letting all those Negroes out of jail."

Club President Vann pointed out that the 2000 Negroes arrested during the demonstrations were simply allowed to post bail, as in most arrest cases and must stand trial later.

Some other members of the Young Men's Business Club objected to the anonymity of the businessmen who negotiated the agreement.

Even as the debate was going on at the luncheon, Federal military personnel and Justice Department officials were settling up headquarters at the Federal Building nearby as a result of President Kennedy's move on Sunday to be ready if bombings and rioting break out anew.

Dr. King, a few blocks away, was visiting pool halls and bars in the Negro section, collecting weapons from the frequenters there and saying that nonviolence was the proper weapon in the fight for equality. State patrols and police had removed roadblocks from the area devastated by the riot Saturday night, but uniformed men still swarmed over the area.

Just before the Young Men's Business Club took its vote on the resolution, President Vann said:

"Gentlemen, this is a very crucial thing. This is a crucial thing to keep our city from exploding."

Only two dissents were heard from the 25 members present as the Club passed the resolution aimed at unifying white Birmingham behind the agreement between the Negroes and the white businessmen.

Club members then listened to a talk on taxes by Guy Sparks, State Revenue Commissioner under former Governor John Patterson. Sparks had been engaged as the luncheon speaker weeks ago.

"This," said Sparks, "is a helluva time to talk about taxes. I share with you the hope that out of this trouble will come a better Birmingham, a better Alabama."

"The most pressing revenue problem we face in Alabama is getting money to improve our education...."

MAY 11 1963

President Urges Wallace to Help

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

President Kennedy appealed to Alabama Governor George C. Wallace yesterday to help prevent a confrontation between Federal and State authority on the tense streets of Birmingham.

But the Chief Executive reiterated his Sunday night warning that he stands ready to send Federal troops into the city, if necessary, to preserve order and keep alive last week's hard-won, biracial desegregation agreement.

"The community leaders who worked out this agreement with a great sense of justice and foresight deserve to see it implemented in an atmosphere of law and order," the President wired Wallace.

"I trust that we can count on your constructive cooperation in maintaining such an atmosphere," he added.

"But I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take the preliminary steps announced last night that will enable this Government, if required, to meet its obligations without delay."

The telegraphic dialogue between the President and the Governor began Sunday night when Wallace wired a protest

to the White House in which he asked: "Under what authority would you send Federal troops into this State?"

In a cool but polite reply, the President wired back yesterday:

"In response to the question raised in your telegram of last night, Federal troops would be sent into Birmingham, if necessary, under the

Federal troops in Alabama on alert for call to Birmingham if emergency arises.

Page A4

Birmingham's young business leaders back desegregation decision.

Page A4

authority of Title 10, Section 333, Paragraph 1 of the United States Code relating to the suppression of domestic violence."

The President went on to explain that this statute—which was previously invoked in Little Rock and at the University of Mississippi in racial disturbances—gives him the power to act. He said it also empowers him to decide on "the adequacy or inadequacy of the protection afforded by

State authorities to the citizens of that State."

As the White House disclosed the contents of the telegram to Wallace, it was also announced that the President will go through with previous plans to visit Alabama this weekend.

His trip, which will not take him near troubled Birmingham, was timed for the 30th anniversary of the Tennessee Valley Administration. The President will visit Muscle Shoals and motor through the towns of Tusculum, Sheffield and Florence.

And today the President will meet 26 Alabama newspaper editors. It is understood he will use the occasion to stress the achievements of voluntary local action in meeting racial crises.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, the President's action in dispatching troops to Alabama was decried by members of the Alabama Congressional delegation, as well as other Southerners, but praised by civil rights-conscious Northerners.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) telegraphed Birmingham officials that President Kennedy had promised him Federal troops would be kept out

of Birmingham "as long as local forces could preserve order."

Senators Jacob Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, both New York Republicans, said the Birmingham crisis demonstrates the need for broader civil rights authority for the Attorney General. However, Alabama lawmakers called on the President to rescind his troop order.

[In Montgomery, Gov. Wallace met for several hours with members of a group of constitutional lawyers and then issued a statement indicating that he may go to court to keep Federal troops out of Birmingham, United Press International reported.]

He also sent another telegram to President Kennedy late yesterday accusing him of moving troops into Alabama to "enforce a worthless agreement made by a so-called biracial committee." The Governor was referring to an agreement between white and Negro leaders that ended desegregation demonstrations in Birmingham last week.

[No reply to the Governor's latest message was expected from the White House.]

MAY 14 1963

Negro Police Blocked, Says Their Leader

BIRMINGHAM, May 13

(AP)—A Negro reserve police captain said today that State troopers prevented him from using 62 uniformed Negro reserves to help quell Saturday night's rioting.

"The appearance of white policemen was what set off the rioting," said the Captain, James Lay, 35-year-old postal worker who heads a Negro civil defense police unit.

City police said the Negro civil defense reserve policemen were called when it became evident that the appearance of white policemen in the area was incensing the crowd of Negroes.

"The city policemen were pulling back and they were to let us stand between them and the crowd of Negroes, but the Highway Patrol and other State officers pulled up about that time and interfered," Lay said.

Alabama Safety Director Al Lingo was unavailable for comment.

MAY 11 1963

Art Buchwald

The Communists Are Pleased

THE EVENTS in Birmingham have people talking everywhere. While they haven't caused much joy in the United States, they have brought happiness to many parts of the world, particularly Moscow.

We can just imagine what is going on now in one of the long corridors of the Kremlin.

"Ah, Comrade Stillechef, your people have done a wonderful job in Alabama."

"My people? I am afraid you are mistaken. My department had nothing to do with it. I thought your department arranged it, Comrade Zuchovitch."

"I wish it was so. From a propaganda viewpoint it is one of the biggest victories we've had this year. The Chairman is terribly pleased. Our embassies in Asia and Africa report that the photos have been on the front pages of the local newspapers and Birmingham is now a household name."

"But if it wasn't your department and it wasn't my department, who could have arranged it?"

"Perhaps Rokosky. He once suggested using police dogs on children in East Germany. His people may have infiltrated the Birmingham Police Department."

"I thought of that. But you know what a blowhard Rokosky is. If his



people had done it he would run up and down the corridors telling everyone."

"What about Poslov? Wasn't it Poslov who perfected the fire hose offensive in Poland?"

"Real Stroke of Genius."

"But that wasn't the real stroke of genius. It was locking up the children in jail. Somebody from our side must have persuaded the Police Chief that this was the thing to do."

"I can't believe they would be that stupid. We must have someone very high in the government in Alabama helping us."

"Who would it be?"

"The Governor?"

"I don't think so. He sounds like he's on our side, yet it's hard to believe he's a party member. But he is certainly helping our cause."

"Couldn't we do something for him to show that we are grateful for everything that he has done for the Soviet Union?"

"I talked to the Chairman about

it this morning. It's possible we might give him the Lenin Peace Prize next year."

"What about Chief of Police Bull Connor?"

"I think we could give him the Order of the Red Star."

Edward T. Order

"Good. It has always been my belief when an American helps the Soviets in the cold war his efforts should be rewarded."

"I agree one hundred per cent. Without racial strife we'd have a very difficult time of it, and those people who make the racial strife are our friends whether they want to be or not."

"Perhaps we could show our appreciation to the police in Birmingham by sending them some dogs?"

"The Chairman said we must be careful. If anyone suspects that we are interested in the race riots they might be stopped. We can't afford to have that."

"I agree, but it is difficult to sit and do nothing. The racists are doing so much for us and we can't do anything for them."

"We could make them honorary members of the Communist Party."

"That is an idea. I'll take it up with the Chairman tomorrow morning."

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MAY 11 1966

Today and Tomorrow... By Walter Lippmann Birmingham

ONCE AGAIN the Federal Government is being compelled to intervene forcibly in the struggle over the rights of Negroes.

As in Little Rock, in the University of Mississippi, and now in Birmingham, the controlling fact which has led to Federal intervention is the open defiance of the Federal law by State governments.

In Birmingham a moderate and modest accommodation was arrived at by Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall's successful mediation between the Negro leaders and the leading members of the white community. But the accommodation was denounced by the city officials who are still in office and received no support from the Governor. These authorities are morally responsible for the bombings which then led to the rioting.

There is no hope that reason and sanity and good will can prevail as long as the constituted authorities are opposed to accommodation.

SO THE NATION is defied by a State government attempting to nullify the Federal law. The United States Government cannot submit to nullification in Alabama. Even if the Federal Government were unprincipled enough to be willing to look the other way, the mounting

desperation of the Negro people, so brilliantly reported by Mr. Robert S. Bird in the New York Herald Tribune, would make it impossible. The mentality of this generation of Negroes is far removed from that of their ancestors, and they are shedding very rapidly the docility of the slave mentality.

We must have no illusions that the Negro protest will subside even though the disorders in Birmingham are overcome. There are very difficult issues ahead in Alabama. In the coming months there is almost certain to be a confrontation between the State government of Alabama and the Federal Government over desegregation in the University. Probably before the opening of the University in June, the Federal District Court will hand down an order to admit to the Huntsville branch of the University two Negro employees of the Marshall Space Center. One of the Negroes is a mathematician and the other is an electronics engineer. The Huntsville branch of the University was set up in order to enable the employees of the Space Center to continue their education.

That is not all. There will probably soon be a Federal Court order to admit a Negro to the University in Tuscaloosa and also a court order to desegregate the Birmingham public schools.

ALL THIS makes not only a big bag of problems but a disorderly one. In a state like Alabama it is unreasonable to

begin the desegregation of the public schools and of the University at the same time. The enforcement of the law of the Constitution against segregation in public education requires a plan, a program and priorities. The hodge-podge in Alabama due to the fact that the enforcement of the law is proceeding according to a judicial plan but has been left almost entirely to litigation initiated by Negro organizations.

GOVERNOR ROMNEY told us recently that "the big issue today is whether excess concentration of Federal power and sovereignty is going to destroy state, local and individual freedom and responsibility." That is indeed a worrisome issue. But Governor Romney ought now to apply his theory to the facts in Alabama, and say what the Federal Government should do when the Federal law is openly defied by a State government.

He will be compelled to say, I think, that as the ultimate responsibility for law and order within the Union is in the Federal Government, it has a duty to use its moral influence and its material power, which are very considerable, to promote gradual and peaceable achievement of equal rights in public places and in public life.

This is a solemn national commitment from which it is impossible to turn away.

P. 12-3 The Washington Post Co.



Lippmann

MAY 11 1963

Outside Agitators

"The timing of the bombings," said the Governor of Alabama, "strongly indicated there are those who are unhappy because of the lack of violence in the last few days." Just so. And it is very hard indeed not to count Governor Wallace among them. He has made important contributions to the disorder in Birmingham.

Ever since he took office, Governor Wallace has been encouraging violence in Alabama by threatening violent resistance on his own part to Federal court orders calling for desegregation of the schools and by speaking of the "lousy Federal courts." He has talked the language of defiance, not the language of respect for law.

In the Birmingham situation, Governor Wallace's contribution was to express scathing criticism of the desegregation agreement worked out by moderate white and colored leaders of the community. And when rioting broke out on Saturday, he sent State troopers into the city under the command of an outright segregationist, Col. Albert J. Lingo, despite the vehement objection of Birmingham Police Chief Jamie Moore and other Birmingham authorities.

Col. Lingo made his own contribution by going into the city with deputies carrying shotguns and carbines and by expressing the opinion that even without the bombings trouble would have developed. "It would have been quiet for a while," he said, "but then trouble would have started when the Nigras found out that the agreement was no agreement. There wasn't any agreement that I know of."

Governor Wallace asked the President to leave the entire Birmingham problem to state and local authorities and went so far, indeed, as to question the Chief Executive's constitutional power to send Federal troops into Alabama. The source of the President's authority as the Governor surely should know, is Title 10, section 333, of the United States Code providing that

The President, by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress, in a State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, if it so hinders the execution of the laws of that state, and of the United States within the state, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that state are unable, fail, or refuse to protect that right.

The Federal troops have not been called into action in Alabama. They have simply been made available and placed on the alert. "I would be derelict in my duty," President Kennedy wired Governor Wallace with admirable firmness, "if I did not take the preliminary steps . . . that will enable this Government, if required, to meet its obligations without delay."

It can hardly be a surprise to anyone that Governor Wallace blamed all the trouble on "Communist agitators" and asked the House Committee on Un-American Activities to come to the rescue. Agitators outside Birmingham there were, it seems. But one need hardly go outside Alabama to identify them.

MAY 13 1963

WASHINGTON POST-TIMES HERALD

Kennedy Sends Troops to Birmingham Area

State's Guard May Be Called, Federalized

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

President Kennedy last night dispatched anti-riot troops to two military bases in Alabama and took preliminary steps to federalize the State's National Guard in order to keep the uneasy racial peace in Birmingham.

In a third move, he also sent the Administration's chief civil rights trouble shooter, Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, back to the tense city last night to meet with Negro and white leaders. The Chief Executive also is-

Text of President's statement on troop orders.

Page A4.
Birmingham Negroes, aware of recent progress, are also aware of obstacles that remain in their path.

Page A4.
Gov. Wallace of Alabama questions President's authority to send in Federal troops, says state can handle violence. Page A4.

sued a stern warning that he would not permit the hard-won settlement on desegregation achieved by leaders of both races "to be sabotaged by a few extremists on either side."

He declared that "this Government will do whatever must be done to preserve order, to protect the lives of its citizens and to uphold the law of the land."

The new presidential action was prompted by the bombing

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara



President Kennedy is shown at the White House last night as he announced that he had ordered the alerting of military forces and taken preliminary steps to call out the Alabama National Guard to cope with any further racial rioting in Birmingham.

KENNEDY—From Page A1

Troops Ordered To Rioting Area

troops quickly moved from Birmingham, back to the new rioting in Birmingham city for first-hand intelligence.

Dolan's reports helped provide the basis for the later presidential action.

Upon awakening at 9:15 a. m. the President was notified of the new troubles and conferred at length with his brother, the Attorney General, and Mr. DeLoach.

By early afternoon the Attorney General gathered key advisers at his home in McLean, Va., including Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeLoach. At 4 p. m. the meeting shifted to the deserted Justice Department building downtown.

In his office the Attorney General, flanked by aides in sport shirts and tieless Sunday garb, kept in running touch with Birmingham and also with the President. Finally, shortly before 6 p. m. the group moved to the White House to confer with the President on the final course of action. The President's moves followed about 9 p. m.

Acts Under Statute
Mr. Kennedy, in alerting the military and moving to federalize the guard, was acting under his civil disturbance powers. The statute under which he acted confers upon the President the authority to use the militia, the armed forces or any other means needed to suppress insurrection or domestic violence.

At his press conference last week the President said there was no federal force in the rioting area.

He said the federal force was not in the rioting area.

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last week's agreement can be carried out."

Troops on Move

As he spoke specially trained anti-riot troops were moving toward military bases in the vicinity of Birmingham.

And an executive order to Federalize Alabama Guard units was already prepared, with only the stroke of the President's pen needed to implement it.

The President interrupted his weekend at Camp David and returned to Washington about 5:30 p. m. yesterday because of growing alarm within the Administration that the Birmingham peace would dissolve in a new spasm of racial conflict.

But the worrying began much earlier—at 2 a. m. (EDT) Sunday, when Assistant Attorney General Marshall was notified by phone from Birmingham of the bombings and new riots.

Through the early morning more calls began flooding in to Marshall, to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and top Justice Department aides. "The tenor of the calls was that all hell had broken loose," said one official spokesman.

The Attorney General promptly sent Assistant Deputy Attorney General Joseph Dolan, who had just returned

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Acts Under Statute

Mr. Kennedy, in alerting the military and moving to Federalize the guard, was acting under his civil disturbance powers. The statute under which he acted confers upon the President the authority to use the militia, the armed forces "or any other means" needed to suppress insurrection or domestic violence.

At his press conference last week the President said there was no Federal issue in Birmingham on which he could justifiably call in the troops. However, it was reliably understood last night that the new turn of events had changed the grounds for a presidential move.

Last week, according to one responsible interpretation, the unrest in Birmingham stemmed from the actions of citizens who were demonstrating for their constitutional rights. However, the new violence was generated by bombing of private property and a dangerous, snowballing series of reactions and counter-reactions within the community.

State Police Enter

Reports to the Government indicated that Birmingham city police had the Saturday night Sunday morning unrest under control when squads of armed State Police, many of them quickly deputized for the occasion, entered the city. This, according to the official reports, was in part responsible for continued rioting.

At no point in this new crisis was there any thought of using U. S. marshals, such as were employed in riots at the University of Mississippi last year.

After the President spoke, the Defense Department announced that Army troops have been moved into Maxwell Air Force Base at Montgomery, about 100 miles south of Birmingham and to Ft. McClellan at Anniston, some 40 miles to the east, the Associated Press reported. But the units were not identified.

McNamara, Vance Present

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Secretary of the Army Cyrus R. Vance participated in the White House meeting which preceded the President's statement. Vance and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Earle G. Wheeler slipped away at 7:15 p. m. and returned to the Pentagon to set the troop plan in motion.

White House spokesmen said last night their most current information was that Birmingham was quiet. But as one Administration official put it: "It's very touchy . . . tense."

troops rea

State's Guard May Be Called, Federalized

By Laurence Stern
 Staff Reporter

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The Chief Executive also is

Text of President's move sent on troop orders.

Page A4.

Birmingham Negroes aware of recent progress are also aware of obstacles that remain in their path.

Page A4.

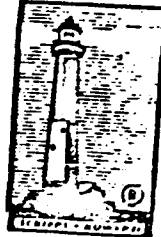
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The new presidential action was prompted by the bombing



The Washington News

A SCRIPTS-HOWARD PUBLICATION

"Give light and the people will find their way out"

John T. O'Rourke, Editor

Ray F. Mack, Business Manager

1013 13th St. N.W. (Zone 5)

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MONDAY, MAY 13, 1963

DL 77777

In Metropolitan Washington: By Carrier, 3¢ per week, \$1.50 per month; By Mail, 5¢ per week, \$1.50 per month, \$15.00 per year; Foreign Mail, 5¢ per week, \$15.00 per year. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Bombings in Birmingham

BOMBS and race rioting in Birmingham are the result of futile efforts to hold back change. A mere handful of degenerates has torn down the patient work of the city's moderates.

These hoodlums obviously were encouraged when the city's police authorities opposed even the mild concessions worked out by a business group and Negro leaders.

Violence over the week-end has immeasurably increased the difficulties of these peacemakers, but they must be encouraged to start over in the hope of keeping to a minimum the friction which must result from adjustment to new ways of life.

The varying ways in which various communities have adapted to these changes indicate the great value of competent political leadership. It has been

lacking in Mississippi and in Alabama, specifically in Birmingham. It has been evident in the Carolinas, where gradual change has been effected without disorder.

The bitter-end segregationist regime in Birmingham was voted out last month, in favor of a more moderate regime. But the change has been held up by legal action which presumably will be settled Thursday in a ruling by the Alabama Supreme Court.

It certainly is to be hoped that the decision will favor the new regime and that this will mean Negro-baiting Eugene (Bull) Connor will be kicked out as police commissioner. The new mayor, Albert Boutwell, hasn't made his sentiments entirely clear but this is a case where any change is bound to be an improvement.

'PHEW—THEY HAD ME WORRIED FOR A MOMENT'



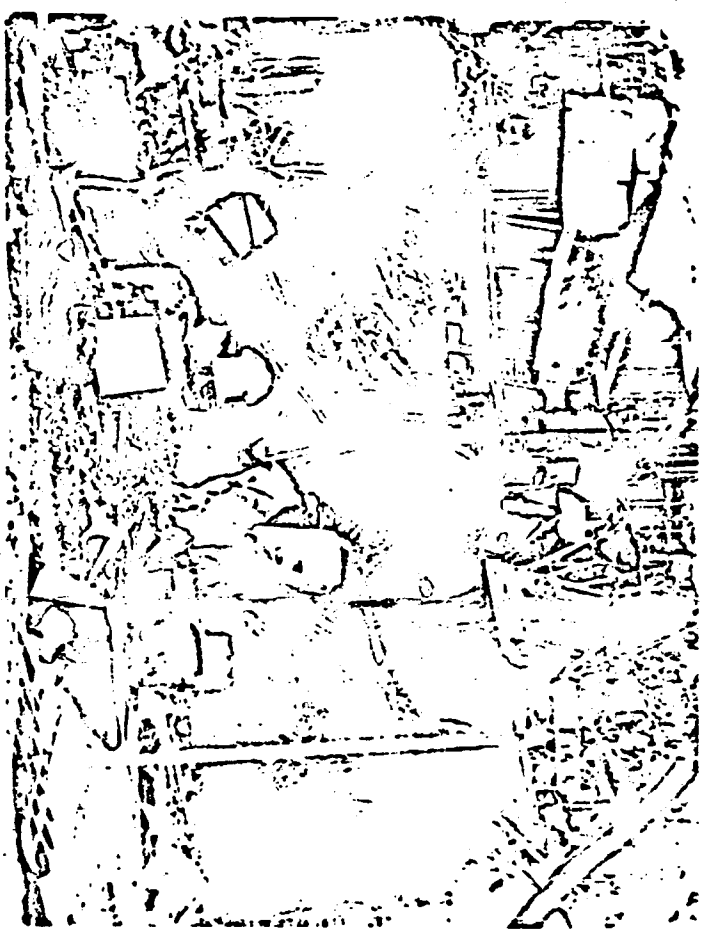
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Jack Steele Writes From Birmingham:

I SAW THE BIRTH OF A RAGE RIOT



AFTERMATH—Bombs set off in strife-torn Birmingham, Ala., destroyed the home and church of Rev. A. D. King, brother of integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. An integrated motel was also bombed. These Negro workmen sift thru the burned out wreckage of Rev. King's home in hopes of finding something salvageable. (See story on Page 3.)

BIRMINGHAM, May 13 (AP)—A scene of utter chaos and destruction greeted a newsman who arrived in Birmingham today to report on the aftermath of a riot that erupted here last night.

As I walked through the city, I saw the damage to the home and church of Rev. A. D. King, brother of integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. The home, located in a quiet neighborhood, was a two-story brick building. It had been completely destroyed, with only the foundation and a few walls remaining. The church, located just a few blocks away, was also heavily damaged. Its roof had collapsed, and its interior was a mess of rubble.

I saw many people walking through the streets, some looking at the damage with sadness, others with anger. I saw a group of men standing in front of a large pile of rubble, looking at it with interest. I saw a woman sitting on a bench, looking down at her hands. I saw a man walking with a cane, looking at the ground. I saw a young boy running through the streets, laughing. I saw a dog barking at a car. I saw a cat sitting on a wall. I saw a bird flying in the sky. I saw a car driving on the road. I saw a bus stopping at a bus stop. I saw a train passing by. I saw a plane flying overhead. I saw a ship sailing on the water. I saw a boat floating in the lake. I saw a boat floating in the river. I saw a boat floating in the ocean. I saw a boat floating in the sky. I saw a boat floating in the earth. I saw a boat floating in the air. I saw a boat floating in the water. I saw a boat floating in the land. I saw a boat floating in the fire. I saw a boat floating in the ice. I saw a boat floating in the wind. I saw a boat floating in the rain. I saw a boat floating in the snow. I saw a boat floating in the sun. I saw a boat floating in the moon. I saw a boat floating in the stars. I saw a boat floating in the planets. I saw a boat floating in the galaxies. I saw a boat floating in the universe.

Ala. Governor Protests U. S. Troops



Protesters in Birmingham stand by and watch a scene from yesterday.

BIRMINGHAM, May 18 (UPI)—Conduct-equipped Federal troops on orders from President Kennedy today moved into jump-off position south of this industrial city where heavily-armed state police vowed to prevent any further outbreak of racial rioting.

Hope Air Force transport planes began landing the troops at Maxwell AFB, 90 miles south of here at Montgomery, within an hour after Mr. Kennedy issued his order yesterday. By early morning more than 10 planes had arrived with soldiers, jeeps and other equipment.

The day-helicopted troops, many of them in jeeps, were housed for the night in vacant barracks at Maxwell which was placed on alert.

Mr. Kennedy said in calling on the troops he would "do whatever must be done to preserve order" in Birmingham.

ham which was parked by the on being off a strike by the Alabama National Guard. Twenty to 30 men were injured in the pitched battles between the state police and the federal troops. The state police were ordered to move out of the city and to the surrounding areas.

WALLACE PROTESTS

Gov. George Wallace has protested the sending of troops to Alabama. In a telegram to the President yesterday, he said "sufficient state law enforcement officers are available to maintain peace and order" in Birmingham. In another telegram to the President, he said "the President has completely ignored lawfully constituted state authority."

It was the second time in seven months Mr. Kennedy had ordered Federal troops into the South in connection with racial violence. He did so after a riot broke out in the city of Birmingham after the arrival of 100 troops from the University of Mississippi. The students, who were on a march to the city, were ordered to leave the city.

UNDER CONTROL

Alabama Public Safety Director A. L. Laney, a shotgun slinger, said today that the city was under control. He said that the city was "under control" and that the situation was "under control."

WOMAN CLUBBED

Most of the Negroes began to drift off quietly but others lingered around the motel. At 5:30 p. m. angry troops, with their guns leveled, advanced to clear the motel.

Mr. Wall, Two Wallace, wife of the King's public, was clubbed in the face by the gun butt of one of the troops. She was taken to a hospital in an ambulance.

Troops broke several windows into the motel. They then moved on to the next motel. They moved on to the next motel.

As we left, flames and smoke billowed into the air from burning stores. The fire was caused by the troops. The fire was caused by the troops.

Shouting and the firing of guns could still be heard in the city. The city was under control. The city was under control.

The Rev. Ralph Abernethy, a top black leader, exhorted the troops to stop the rioting and go home. He said that the city was under control. He said that the city was under control.

It was the only way. It was the only way. It was the only way. It was the only way.

Warning Given of Bombing

BIRMINGHAM, May 18—It was predicted it was inevitable.

This explanation of the bombing of the A. G. Gaston Motel which took place today and the riot which followed from Bull Connor's attack on the Negroes.

Mr. Hamilton, one of the angry men in an angry and threatened city, said that the "bombs" were not the only thing that was going to happen.

NO PROTESTATION

"Why do you protest?" with police and troops. The city was under control. The city was under control.

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THE BIRTH OF A RACE RIOT

'The First Warning Came as a Murmur'

(Continued from Page 1)

my face in my chest and the mob swelled at sundown.

A bank of cement blocks, the size of a book, shifted in the street about 20 feet away. A truck smashed the plate glass window of a store. The store was directly across the street from the hotel.

It was not long before the first of the police officers, who were in the street, began to shoot. The first shot was fired from the hotel.

As I looked back, I saw a crowd of police officers. They were in the street, and they were shooting. The first shot was fired from the hotel.

When the first shot was fired, I saw a crowd of police officers. They were in the street, and they were shooting. The first shot was fired from the hotel.

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Sweden Has Lost the Strike Habit

Stockholm, May 18 (UPI)—Sweden has lost the strike habit, and it is not likely to get it back.

The country's labor unions, which have been in a state of conflict with the government for years, have now agreed to a new labor law.

The new law, which was passed by the Swedish Parliament, will give the government the right to call in the unions in the event of a strike.

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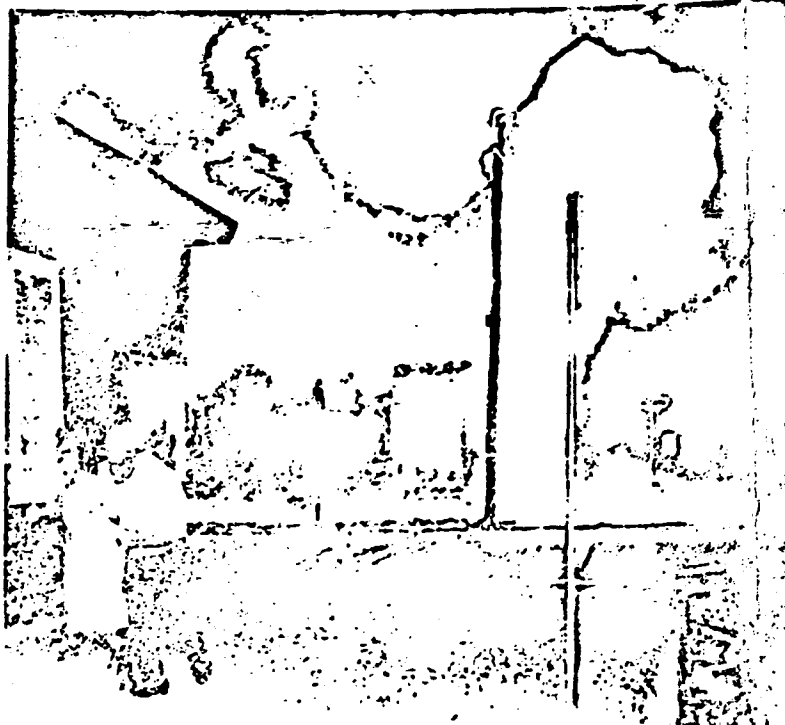
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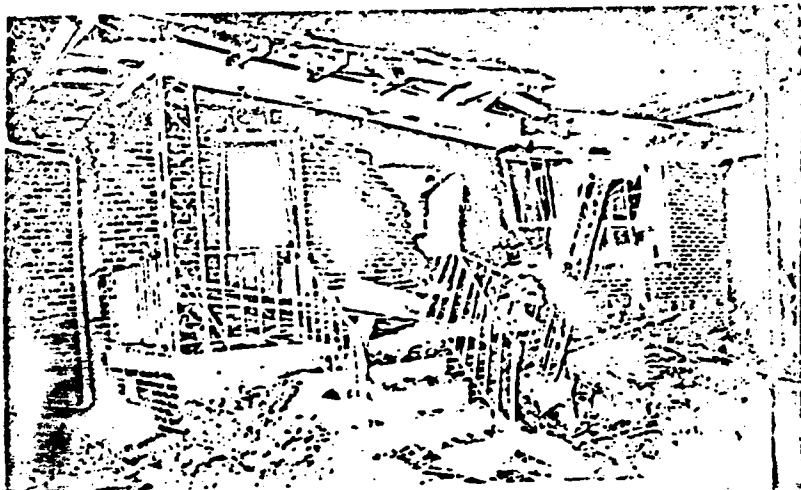
Birmingham Calm Again; 2,000 U.S. Troops Nearby



Police Relax
Controls in
Negro Area

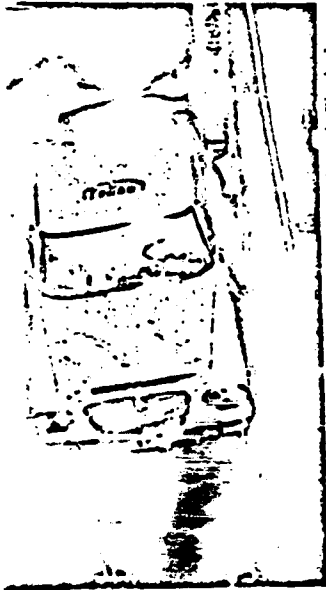
By AP Wirephoto

A distressed Negro woman, without shoes, is escorted from the scene of a bombing and fire in the Negro section of Birmingham by a Civil Defense worker.



The Birmingham home of the Rev. A. D. King, leader of integration, leader Martin Luther

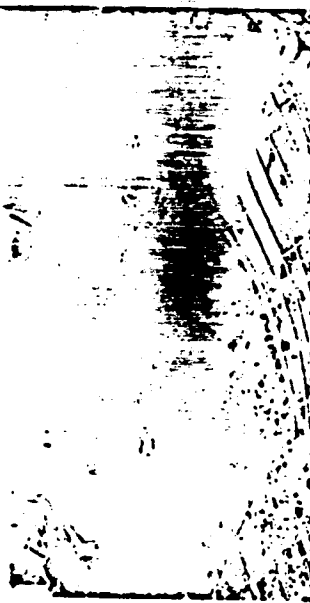
King is left in shambles after a dynamite. No one was injured - AP Wirephoto.



A taxicab goes up in flames yesterday after Negro rioters in Birmingham pulled out the driver, stabbed him and burned the vehicle.



Birmingham's Chief Police Inspector William Haley gets help after a rock thrown.



Ruins still smoldering today testify to the rioting in Birmingham.—AP Wirephoto.

RACIAL

Birmingham Riot Follows Bombings

Continued From Page 3-A

Negro leaders had negotiated with Mr. Marshall's troops, but insisted that they be withdrawn from the city. In 1957, yesterday afternoon, the city was shattered by two bombs splintered the home of the Rev. A. D. Rains, Martin Luther King Jr., assistant of the Negro 4th congregation, in the city. About 45 minutes later, another bomb blew a gaping hole in the side of the Gaston Motel in the Negro residential district. The destruction of the motel, which was the headquarters of the Negro 4th congregation, was the first of a series of bombings that followed.

Almost immediately, thousands of Negroes gathered in the Gaston Motel area, some for the first time. They were joined by the local police, who were ordered to disperse the crowd. The police used tear gas and other tactics to control the situation.

By the time the riot was over, the city was in a state of chaos. The police had been killed, and the city was in a state of panic. The rioters had pulled out the driver of a taxicab, stabbed him, and burned the vehicle. The rioters had also pulled out the driver of a taxicab, stabbed him, and burned the vehicle.

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There was a second blast a minute after the first. The wall started falling down—the living room, dining room, and kitchen. The explosion was heard in the neighborhood. The rioters had pulled out the driver of a taxicab, stabbed him, and burned the vehicle.

The second blast took a hole in the front yard. The rioters had pulled out the driver of a taxicab, stabbed him, and burned the vehicle. The rioters had pulled out the driver of a taxicab, stabbed him, and burned the vehicle.

There was a report that a Negro leader had been killed. The rioters had pulled out the driver of a taxicab, stabbed him, and burned the vehicle. The rioters had pulled out the driver of a taxicab, stabbed him, and burned the vehicle.

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MAY 13 1963

Arrests Few In Bombings Since 1956

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13 (AP). — More than a dozen houses and several churches have been dynamited in Birmingham since 1956. Despite rewards now totaling \$1,000, arrests have been few.

The week-end bombings of a Negro motel and the home of a Negro integration leader were the first in many months. The motel had been headquarters for an intense integration drive in recent weeks.

The house which was extensively damaged was owned by the Rev. A. D. King, younger brother of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the desegregation drive.

Gov. George Wallace offered a State reward of \$5,000 for information leading to the conviction of those responsible.

Such bombings go back to 1956 in this deep South city, where Negroes staged recent mass demonstrations to end segregation.

Earlier bombings were directed at houses on the fringe of a Negro neighborhood in Fountain Heights. This area, on the north side of the city, was called "Dynamite Hill."

With no such bombings for more than three years, the attacks broke out again in January, 1962, when three Negro churches and an unoccupied apartment house in a Negro neighborhood were dynamited.

MAY 13 1956

WALLACE TELEGRAM

Governor Says U. S. Bypassed State

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 13 (AP).—Following is the text of a telegram sent to President Kennedy last night by Gov. George Wallace concerning the possible use of troops in Birmingham:

As per your statement as reported by news media that you have alerted Federal armed forces to take action in the case of further violence in Birmingham—may I ask under what authority you would send Federal troops into this State?

The Constitution of the United States, Article 4, Section 4, states that the Federal Government may send troops to quell domestic violence upon application of the State Legislature and, if it be not convened, upon application of the Governor.

The Legislature of this State has made no request, nor have I.

The situation is well in hand. Law and order prevail. I further inform you that as commander in chief of the Alabama National Guard I have already alerted the guard and will call it on a moment's notice. In fact, I have taken precautions to have it available immediately.

I respectfully inquire of you as to why you have ignored the Governor of this State in this matter when we are controlling this situation—as I am for maintenance of law and order and desire to prevent violence and keep the peace as much as anyone in Washington.

You have yourself stated, Mr. President, that no Federal question is involved, and the situation has not changed since your making that statement.

Your complete bypassing of all other branches and agencies of government who proposed to me as Governor as well as to the people of the State of effort in this regard. I have

Alabama. We have sufficient State and local forces to handle the situation and law and order will be maintained.

In my judgment, your statement has tended to aggravate and inflame the existing situation rather than to alleviate the same, as we have done.

I respectfully ask you to conform to the Constitution of the United States in this matter and leave it to State and local governments.

NEGRO VIOLENCE CALLED DISGRACE

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 13 (AP).—Following is the text of Gov. George Wallace's earlier statement on the bombings in Birmingham:

The tragic events of the last several weeks in Birmingham, which culminated in severe violence last night, have deeply aggrieved the people of Alabama. Those responsible for the bombings which triggered the violence of the night have rendered a monumental disgrace to every citizen of this State.

I want to assure the citizens of Alabama and of the Nation that every resource of the State of Alabama will be directed toward their apprehension and conviction, be they white, black, local people or professional agitators from without our State. The law enforcement agencies of the State will not rest until the guilty are brought to justice and their evil scheme and motives disclosed.

State law enforcement authorities are already investigating these acts of violence and will cooperate fully with your complete bypassing of all other branches and agencies of government who proposed to me as Governor as well as to the people of the State of effort in this regard. I have

offered a reward of \$5,000 for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for these acts.

Calls Violence Disgraceful

"The violence in the streets of Birmingham by Negroes, which began almost simultaneously with the bombings, was disgraceful. Law enforcement officers were stoned by Negro mobs, one officer was stabbed in the back, the assistant police chief hospitalized from a head injury from a thrown brick, an innocent cab driver severely beaten, stabbed and his cab turned over and set afire by this Negro mob.

Fires were deliberately started, and when firemen rushed to the scene they were attacked by the mob and their equipment destroyed. In many instances firemen had to have police protection to reach burning buildings.

While I was being given a report over the telephone of these happenings by my director of the department of public safety he was at that time being stoned by a Negro mob. This is what Martin Luther King calls non-violence and passive resistance.

We are going to break this up. Such violence will not be tolerated. If it takes 1,000 or 10,000 law enforcement officers—or whatever it takes—order will be maintained.

House Probe Sought

The timing of the bombings strongly indicates these are those who were unhappy because of the lack of violence in the last few days. Violence and internal disorder are the stock and trade of the Communists, and in my judgment there has been sufficient activity in Alabama by outside subversives to strongly indicate their involvement in the bombing incident.

I am, therefore, requesting

the Alabama congressional delegation to ask the House Un-American Activities Committee to investigate the happenings in Birmingham during the last few weeks. I further invite the FBI to join with local officials in investigating the bombings. I also feel that the grand jury of Jefferson County should be called into session to investigate and return indictments against those persons acting individually or in conspiracy who are responsible for the acts of violence in Birmingham.

Complete order had prevailed in Birmingham since the State forces arrived last Tuesday.

You can make no concessions to those who bring about violence and mob action, because surrender to mob action only breeds further mob action. Granting concessions under threat of mob violence is blackmail.

The so-called bi-racial negotiating group of appeasers who have kept their identity secret have played right into the hands of Martin Luther King and his cohorts, who had failed to bring strife and turmoil to the extent they desired.

The two daily newspapers in

60-118

Kennedy Appeals to Citizens But Moves Troops to Area

By the Associated Press

President Kennedy awakened at his week-end mountain retreat Sunday morning to find that racial violence had flared anew in Birmingham, Ala.

Before he sat down to dinner at the White House, he had brought the influence of his office and the threat of Federal troop intervention to bear.

The President said he acted out of deep concern over the events of Saturday night—the bombings and the violence. But, he hoped responsible citizens would make outside intervention unnecessary.

Then, the troops moved and the President waited and watched.

Appeals to Citizens

The President coupled his action last night with an appeal to the citizens of Birmingham to "maintain standards of responsible conduct that will make outside intervention unnecessary."

There was this note of presidential warning, too: "This Government will do whatever must be done to preserve order, to protect the lives of its citizens and to uphold the law of the land."

At the instant the Chief Executive was making this both pronouncement to reporters and into television and radio microphones, White House officials said troops were on the move into Alabama.

The deployment of picked elements of the armed forces—the Pentagon withheld identifications for the time being—was a direct outgrowth of bombings and rioting in Sunday's early morning hours in Birmingham.

Mr. Kennedy also directed that the necessary documents be drafted for putting the Alabama National Guard into Federal service, if need be.

And he sent Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall home back to Alabama to resume consultations with white and Negro citizens.

Without specifying their home bases, the Defense Department said Army troops have been moved into Maxwell Air Force Base at Montgomery, about 80 miles south of Birmingham, and to Fort McClellan at Anniston, about 55 miles east of the troubled city.

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama swiftly challenged Mr. Kennedy's authority to take the steps he did.

The President did not state the authority under which he acted. However, Justice Department officials cited his power to deal with civil disturbances, and an administration spokesman said that so far as troops are concerned,

as Commander in Chief, Mr. Kennedy had merely shifted them to different bases.

The Justice officials pointed out that conditions had changed considerably since Mr. Kennedy told a news conference last Wednesday that the parade and dispersal of Negroes in Birmingham had violated no Federal law, so that Federal intervention was unwarranted.

The President's decision to intervene in the Birmingham crisis capped a day of feverish conferences by telephone and in person — conferences in which key executives of the Defense and Justice Departments sat in with the President.

Officials Brought In

Mr. Kennedy was asleep at Camp David, a mountaintop retreat in Maryland, when the Sunday rioting erupted in Birmingham. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, his brother, got him on the telephone from Washington after the President awakened. Mr. Marshall was brought back to Washington by helicopter from a week end respite in West Virginia. He and Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach huddled with the Attorney General.

Mr. Kennedy broke off his own week-end stay in the mountains and flew back to the White House by helicopter.

Justice Department officials shifted to the White House for talks with the President. Secretary of Defense McNamara was brought in, along with Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Army Chief of Staff, and Secretary of the Army Cyrus R. Vance.

Tension flared at the White House staff and White reporters through the passing hours. Finally, at 8:30 p.m., Mr. Kennedy strode into the White House "Fish Room," a reception room noted for a precatonal decor, with his statement in hand. He was unsmiling, utterly serious, as he began.

Toward the end, he listed what he said three initial steps he had ordered to make sure the Government was prepared to carry out its obligations under the law and Constitution.

"1. I am sending Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall back to Birmingham this evening to consult with local citizens. He will join Assistant Deputy Attorney General Joseph F. Dolan and other Justice Department officials who were sent to Birmingham this morning.

"2. I have instructed Secretary of Defense McNamara to alert units of the armed forces trained in riot control and to dispatch selected units to mili-

tary bases in the vicinity of Birmingham.

"Finally, I have directed that the necessary preliminary steps to calling the Alabama National Guard into Federal service be taken now so that units of the guard will be promptly available should their services be required."

If the troops being deployed now have to be sent into action it will mark the third time racial troubles have resulted in such armed intervention in recent years.

In 1957 when President Eisenhower sent soldiers to Little Rock, Ark., to enforce court orders for school desegregation.

The Government Federalized the Mississippi National Guard, and sent in units from its crack 101st and 82d Airborne Divisions and 1st Airborne Battle Group of the 325th Infantry Regiment to quell rioting at the University of Mississippi last September 30.

A military force of nearly 10,000 troops commanded by Lt. Gen. Hamilton Howze of Fort Bragg, N. C., was built up and a few hundred still remain in the Oxford (Mississippi) area.

Press Executives Of Alabama to Be Kennedy Guests

By the Associated Press

President Kennedy will be luncheon host tomorrow for about 20 newspaper executives from Alabama.

Although this is one of a series of similar press lunches and was arranged weeks ago, its unexpected coincidence with the outburst of violence at Birmingham could make it one of the most significant of such sessions.

The role of the press in helping to shape public opinion, especially in such tension-filled situations as that at Birmingham, is fully recognized by the White House.

Mr. Kennedy sent invitations to the Alabama group about 2½ weeks ago. Although the President was concerned about the Birmingham situation at the time, White House sources said there was no connection between events in Alabama's largest city and the scheduling of the luncheon.



Spectators mill around the bomb-shattered home of the Rev. A. D. King in Birmingham. — AP Wirephoto

APR 13 1968

KENNEDY STATEMENT**Riot-Control Troops
Are Ordered Alerted**

Following is the text of President Kennedy's statement last night on the Alabama racial situation:

I am deeply concerned about the events which occurred in Birmingham, Ala., last night. The home of Rev. A. D. King was bombed and badly damaged. Shortly thereafter the A. G. Gaston Motel was also bombed.

These occurrences led to rioting, personal injuries, property damage and various reports of violence and brutality. This Government will do whatever must be done to preserve order, to protect the lives of its citizens and to uphold the law of the land.

I am certain that the vast majority of the citizens of Birmingham, both white and Negro—particularly those who labored so hard to achieve the peaceful constructive settlement of last week—can feel nothing but dismay at the efforts of those who would replace conciliation and good will with violence and hate.

The Birmingham agreement was and is a fair and just accord. It recognized the fundamental right of all citizens to be accorded equal treatment and opportunity. It was a tribute to the process of peaceful negotiation and to the good faith of both parties. The Federal Government will not permit it to be sabotaged by a few extremists on either side who think they can defy both the law and the wishes of responsible citizens by inciting or inviting violence.

I call upon all the citizens of Birmingham, both Negro and white, to live up to the standards their responsible country

leaders set in reaching the agreement of last week, to realize that violence only breeds more violence and that good will and good faith are most

important now to restore the atmosphere in which last week's agreement can be carried out.

There must be no repetition of last night's incidents by any group. To make certain that this Government is prepared to carry out its statutory and constitutional obligations, I have ordered the following three initial steps:

1. I am sending Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall to Birmingham this evening to consult with local citizens. He will join Assistant Deputy Attorney General Joseph F. Dolan and other Justice Department officials who were sent back to Birmingham this morning.

2. I have instructed Secretary of Defense McNamara to alert units of the armed forces trained in riot control and to dispatch selected units to military bases in the vicinity of Birmingham.

3. Finally I have directed that the necessary preliminary steps to calling the Alabama National Guard into Federal service be taken now so that units of the guard will be promptly available should their services be required.

It is my hope, however, that the citizens of Birmingham will themselves maintain standards of responsible conduct that will make outside intervention unnecessary and permit the city, the State and the country to

move ahead in protecting the lives and the interests of those citizens and the welfare of our

MAY 1, 1958

Marches, Rallies Held Across Nation

By the Associated Press

Demonstrators marched in a score or more cities across the Nation yesterday in support of the desegregation struggle going on in Birmingham.

Mass prayer rallies also were held, with some speakers insisting racial problems were national and not restricted to Alabama or the South.

Gov. Endicott Peabody of Massachusetts told a huge, orderly crowd on Boston Common, "We are fed up with the protestations of the Southern extremists who claim it is none of our business since we live in the North."

Rally in Philadelphia

"It is our business when the human rights of citizens in any section of the country are abridged and we all suffer, not only from the breakdown of our standards, but in the eyes of the rest of the world," he said.

At Philadelphia, an estimated 3,000 Negro church members and 150 ministers at a mass prayer rally behind Independence Hall heard the Rev. Leon

J. Sullivan, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, said:

"This is the beginning of a holy crusade against intolerance and injustice in America." He called on "our white brothers, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, in the South and throughout the Nation, to join in this fight."

Racial equality groups demonstrated in many parts of New Jersey and more than 1,000 persons representing 75 organizations paraded in Newark in honor of the 100th anniversary of the emancipation proclamation.

Drive Planned at Jackson

There were rallies and protest marches at New Rochelle and Syracuse, N. Y., and demonstrators tramped in front of City Hall in San Francisco.

Negro leaders told a State-wide rally of the NAACP at Jackson, Miss., they planned recently.

An intensive drive to boycott businesses unless racial discrimination ends in public facilities and stores.

The NAACP warned that unless city leaders agree to negotiations the 50,000 Negroes in Jackson will back up our requests with effective action. They said this would include protest marches.

Negro leaders in Nashville, Tenn., warned that protest demonstrations would resume unless there was concrete evidence merchants intend to desegregate their facilities.

"We want something besides progress reports from committees," said John Lewis, chairman of the Nashville Student Nonviolent Committee. He said several hundred Negroes would take part in demonstrations if agreement was not reached by mid-afternoon.

There have been several outbreaks of violence in Nashville. Raleigh, N. C., was the scene of the fifth straight day of demonstrations but no arrests were made. However, more

than 160 persons have been taken into custody since protests started. Young Negroes attended lectures at several white churches but were turned away at every Baptist Church. A kneeling-in at the First Presbyterian Church had an unimpressive result.

Dr. Albert Edwards, a minister, asked the congregation how many had followed his suggestion and written operators of segregated theaters and restaurants. Two or three hands raised. Upset by this apathy, the minister disapproved with his sermon, gave benediction and left.

Dr. Edwards said later personally favored integration. He expressed the opinion his congregation would be "fairly evenly divided" on the issue. "I felt a keen sense of appointment that Christians had manifested little concern," Dr. Edwards said.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

MAY 12 1967

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

Action on Bombings Pledged by Boutwell

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12 (AP)—Following is the text of a statement by newly elected Mayor Albert Boutwell on the rioting in Birmingham:

When I was called and told of the bombing of a private residence and motel, I im-

mediately called into conference (Police) Chief Jamie Moore, Sheriff Mel Bailey and representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ask that every investigative power be put immediately into action to

identify and apprehend the perpetrators of these outrages.

I want to make it plain to the hoodlums that this city will not tolerate violence, especially the dastardly hit-and-run bombers who wreak vengeance without regard to life and property.

In the short time since these outrages were reported I have not been able to talk to other officials in the new government, but I am absolutely certain that they would unanimously concur in condemning these dastardly acts.

I am sure they join me in appealing to citizens of Birmingham to aid law enforcement agencies with information and in every way they can to bring about immediate apprehension of the guilty.

I am sure too that the council joins me in a determination to arrest and punish all violators, all agitators of violence regardless of race.

All of us, and I am sure I speak for the council, plead with Birmingham citizens to avoid even the idea of retaliation or recrimination against the great masses of the innocent or made to suffer for the acts of a handful.

Let all of us on this holy day go to our churches and other places of worship and pray earnestly as never before for peace and wisdom.

The Story Behind Birmingham Bi-Racial 'Free'



The President is preoccupied with the Birmingham situation, a spokesman said at the height of the civil strife in Alabama. This picture, mirroring that concern, was taken as Mr. Kennedy conferred last week with Mrs. Gov. Robert F. Kennedy during a break in a White House ceremony.

**If Agreement Holds
Quiet Approach
May Be the Answer**

By JOHN R. THOMPSON

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The White House today said it was not yet clear whether the federal government would take a quiet approach to the Birmingham situation, but that it was "not yet clear" whether the federal government would take a quiet approach to the Birmingham situation.

Strikes Deny Press Freedom

By DAVID L. ARNOLD

Los Angeles Times Opinion

Interpretation—Background
Perspective—News in Review
Editorial—Letters

SECTION 6

ROAD TO WIN Negro Movement Involves Us All

By LEE STANLEY

The New York Times

Editorial—Letters

one went to the extent of two large commentaries
calls today, or it did them, for action by the Depart-
ment of Justice. The article follows:

My thesis is that overall government expenditure during the New Deal was counterproductive. It has inhibited the development of the United States, and that the Department of Justice is obliged to submit a bill of indictment against the government, as in the case of the *United States v. General Motors*, so that the grand jury may determine whether to indict the leaders of the conspiracy against the U.S. economy.

Whether the department

usually is based on the ability of the individual to pay. Income or some other quantifiable factor applies equally well to a child or a group. But since it is not a purpose of the law to penalize only the wealthy, above a certain income level, the United States Supreme Court of the United States has interpreted all other factors, and held it to be unconstitutional to attempt to limit the freedom of movement of the poor. It is therefore to be expected that the

of justice will choose to enforce the constitutional rights involved is not the subject of this article, but it is important that every editor in America become acquainted with the constitutional and legal rights that have been developed in the New York newspaper strike.

It has now often been said that the Supreme Court said in *Shelton* that the First Amendment does not prevent writing a book or sending a letter to a friend, and that it is not a violation of the First Amendment to disseminate information which the public is entitled to know.

In the face of that statement, if that's right, it is not surprising that

newspaper is subject to general law in every respect, and that what might happen in a strike of a coal plant is applicable equally to a publishing house.

The Supreme Court, on the United States' invitation, has ruled that where there is an apparent conflict between the laws of the United States and those of the Constitution, which favor the Congress, "it is the duty of the courts to give effect to the regular commerce" and the First Amendment. Both guarantee freedom of the press. The latter takes precedence if another was.

This was best illustrated during the 1962 campaign, when the press in Louisiana, in order to pen-

EARN OFFERINGS

The patting remarks made me reference to the fact that something was being done to get Africa's war-torn United Arab Republic back on its feet. I said, "I know, although Iran didn't."

to the national tax in any other industry might have been sold since it

NASSER MEETS HIS CHALLENGER


BY DON SIMANSON
Los Angeles Times Best-Selling
Author of "National Anti-
Trust" and a new children's
book for teachers of 11
years old.

The Egyptian president came here last week to confer with his Egyptian colleagues regarding peace and vetting of troops at the top of the list of his agenda. He is now a paternalistic figure to a pupil who had made Egypt's premier, Anwar el-Sadat, a hero.

But last Wednesday, 19 days later, when Nasser's army moved away under Egyptian orders, the Israelis found the ruins of the village and reported on the economic results in various newspapers and old books.

UN offer ignored

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The object of the study was to determine the effect of the freedom and liberty of the press in the United States, as compared with the conditions existing in the countries of the continent, and to determine the effect of the press in the United States, as compared with the conditions existing in the countries of the continent, and to determine the effect of the press in the United States, as compared with the conditions existing in the countries of the continent.

MEETS HIS CHALLENGER

language for technical purposes, but gradually when two varieties of Arabic are needed. The Europeans must have with a new, flexible agreement worked out two months ago.

Finally, there were expectations of being tested in things of demand for jobs in the department.

(2) The faculty will probably get a stipend equal to that of a diplomatic attaché.

After eight months of intensive instruction, the first factor was more testing the people on their French and English problems and U.S. and U.S.S.R. problems.

[illegible]

There is no question that the government is presently in a position to take any action it wishes to take against the communists. As the government is presently in a position to take any action it wishes to take against the communists, it is not necessary for the government to take any action at all. The government is in a position to take any action it wishes to take against the communists, and it is not necessary for the government to take any action at all. The government is in a position to take any action it wishes to take against the communists, and it is not necessary for the government to take any action at all.

change the path through which we consider the problem of *let-off* nations. The solution to the problem of *let-off* nations will have to consist of giving way to realism.

Liberalism of the middle class has been the enemy of the poor, and the motivators of the rich to monopolize over the world.

The Peace Congress in Ethiopia on January 6/2000 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with the participation of the following:

Prime-minister Meles Zenawi, Star-shall and attorney-general, aides, 100000 people, the attorney-general have been invited.

To do so would be to bring about one, perhaps two, or three, or four, were done upon millions, citizens, Jewry, African, Jewry, and others, who were present, who were present.

Star-shall, who is 41, has been quite a hero in the eyes of his associates.

Star-shall Dedication

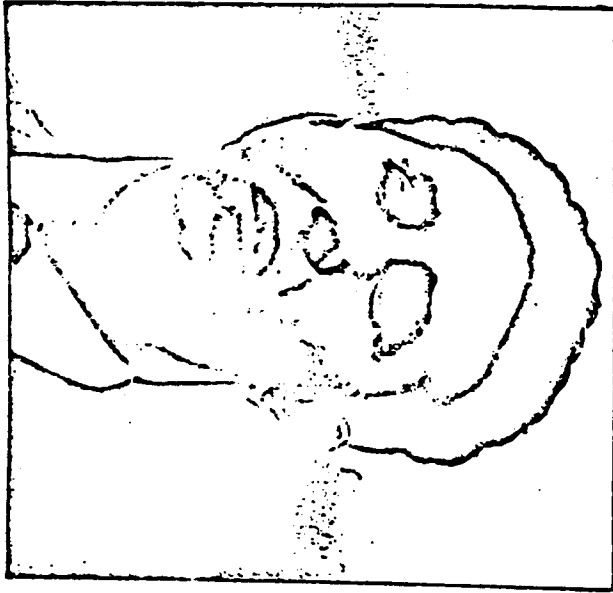
[illegible][illegible]

one as we have ever known in our land.

On both sides, regulations, penitents of penitents, and penitents have had fallen.



Algeria's Ahmed Ben Bella: He still looks West.



Agnes's Answer from Bolivia - He will look N. E. I.

Finance Talks to Decide U.N. Effectiveness

BY LOUIS R. FLEMING

The special finance session nations have persisted in a demand that the ruble which gets under way here Tuesday will be playing pre-empting

with more than dollars. It will be making the first in a series of crucial decisions which will determine the world's future effectiveness of the United Nations.

The second phase will support development of peacekeeping operations on the basis of the 1994 United Nations Truce Monitoring Mechanism, which will pay up regular UN budget contributions from the 1995-1996 period.

Two Key Problems

At stake in the Assembly this week are two prob-

There is the short-term problem of how to finance the existing post-employment pension in the interim until the Middle East is resolved. There is the long-range problem of how to finance

total of payments, not even last year's monthly contributions have come in for the past several months. In addition, the pensioners are not getting their money. The pensioners are not getting their money.

1

The staff up there is not responsible for the school's responsibility or against discipline in the United States.

With a few exceptions, the students are not. The students are not. The students are not. The students are not.

to suffer the brunt in the case of a strike, with the loss of \$24 million for the 1974-75 season and \$10 million for the 1975-76 season. The total of \$24 million American potato makers recognize that they almost

CONFIDENTIAL

otherwise would be to submit the preexisting applications to the prescreening agency. But the Commission's actions to a financial veto from the Comptroller. And nothing, per se, in a law would preclude the agency from more than the minimum of 10,000 applications.

DATE: 11/11/2011

U.S. Shows Concern

At the same time, the police officers in Washington wonder whether the United Nations is in the

Churchill Needs No Titles

DR. MAX PERLHANS
 Director of the Y-Team
 Y-Team, Inc.

the fact that the majority of the people in the world are still in the hands of the few. The world is still a place of great inequality, and the people of the world are still in the hands of the few. The world is still a place of great inequality, and the people of the world are still in the hands of the few.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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[illegible]

There is a growing concern in the

Democrats Lead on 'Best Interest'

10-10-68

Under the leadership of committed group, has helped most important thing that we have done is to get the community involved in the process of change. The Young Group, which is the only group that has been formed in the community, has been very successful in its efforts to get the community involved in the process of change. The Young Group, which is the only group that has been formed in the community, has been very successful in its efforts to get the community involved in the process of change.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362
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Alabama Strife
Will Influence
1964 Campaign

05 10.00 1.0.00

WASHINGTON—The National Association of Broadcasters said today that it has a "strong ethical code" and that it is "not a lawbreaker."

It is a statement in general, considering a few years ago the NAB was charged with having broken the law. When it was charged with having broken the law, the NAB said it was a lawbreaker. It is a statement in general, considering a few years ago the NAB was charged with having broken the law. When it was charged with having broken the law, the NAB said it was a lawbreaker.

into the position of

At a time when it appeared that the Government was about to develop a new secondary portfolio, Mr. W. P. Haggins, in the capacity of assistant secretary, was assigned to the job of making a study of the situation in the field of the Government's interest in the development of the building industry. He was assigned to the building industry, and he was assigned to the building industry, and he was assigned to the building industry.

Joining Forces

Also, it is important to note that the above-mentioned "new" programs are not new. They have been around for years. The major difference between the old and the new is that the new programs are now being implemented on a much larger scale than in the past. This is due to the fact that the new programs are now being implemented on a much larger scale than in the past. This is due to the fact that the new programs are now being implemented on a much larger scale than in the past.

[illegible]

With a full staff on duty, the station was able to handle the emergency and get the fire off the ground. The fire was extinguished and the fire department was able to remove the fire from the building. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the wiring. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the wiring. The fire was caused by a short circuit in the wiring.

100

such as having the time of day, the weather and certain observations made in the ten years since the formation of the group.

of the fact that the

[illegible]

Silva R.

[illegible]

The Week's News in Review

16. 2. 1945

... the week in Congress ... the Pulitzer Prizes.

THE STATE the Costa Mesa case . . . Council voting procedures

Memorandum



For a review of the literature on the effects of the environment on the development of the child, see the book by the same author, *The Child and the Environment*, published by the same publisher in 1968.

Internal Interactions

Polio: Virus

...the White House announced that President Kennedy was concerned, and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People called on Negroes throughout the country to demonstrate in support of Birmingham Negroes.

On Wednesday, President Kennedy, announcing that a settlement of the "ugly situation" in Birmingham appeared imminent, praised that city's "business community" for pledging "substantial steps" that would begin to meet "the justifiable needs of the Negro community."

The President noted, however, that the federal government had no power to intervene in the "specific" unless federal statutes were violated or court orders defied.

Dr. King Arrested
A few hours later, the thirty 24-hour strike in Birmingham almost collapsed when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the principal leader of the demonstrations, and an associate were convicted in a city court of illegally parading last Friday, sentenced to 180 days in jail and fined \$100. The strike was revived, though, when King and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy were released on \$2,000 bond each. Talks between Negroes and white civic leaders, with U.S. Justice Department officials sitting in as observers, resumed.

The next afternoon, Dr. King announced that agreement had been reached on two of the Negroes' integration demands, and that the city's white leaders had until 11 a.m. the next day, Friday, to accept the other two demands.

Finally, on Friday, Dr. King announced a complete settlement of the integration demands, and the leaders on both sides had agreed to a 10-day truce, with no more demonstrations within 10 days of the settlement, no more sit-ins, no more picketing, no more burning of buildings, and no more violence.

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World Reaction

Like the bloody integration riots last fall at the University of Mississippi, the riot in Birmingham, Ala., is drawing the image of the United States—especially in newly independent nations of Africa and Asia.

Some officials in Western Europe say the racial troubles are handing the Communists a potent propaganda weapon. The Soviet government news agency Tass described the demonstrations last week as "part and parcel of the American way of life."

The United Nations also expressed concern over the situation in Birmingham. The Secretary-General, U Thant, said the riots were "a disgrace to the United States."

Dr. King's arrest and the settlement of the Birmingham riots have been widely praised in the United States and abroad.

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Population: An Accord on Control Is Lacking

In 1970 William H. Draper Jr., a retired general and San Francisco investment banker, directed a special study of U.S. foreign and domestic population policy. He found that the United States is not doing enough to control its population growth.

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Pulitzer Prizes

Pulitzer Prizes, conferred by the Pulitzer Prize Board, were announced for the year 1964. The prizes were awarded for the best work in various categories.

The Pulitzer Prize for Literature was awarded to William Faulkner for his novel "The Sound and the Fury."

The Pulitzer Prize for History was awarded to Arthur Schlesinger Jr. for his book "Robert Kennedy and His Times."

The Pulitzer Prize for Poetry was awarded to Robert Lowell for his collection of poems "The Notebooks for Anna Arend."

The Pulitzer Prize for Drama was awarded to Tennessee Williams for his play "A Streetcar Named Desire."

The Pulitzer Prize for Music was awarded to Leonard Bernstein for his opera "Candide."

The Pulitzer Prize for Journalism was awarded to the New York Times for its coverage of the Vietnam War.

The Pulitzer Prize for Public Service was awarded to the American Red Cross for its work in disaster relief.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, 1841-1912 HARRY CHANDLER, 1911-1911

NORMAN CHANDLER President, Times Mirror Co.

SIR R. WILLIAMS Editor

OTIS CHANDLER Publisher, The Times JAMES RUSSETT Managing Editor

ROBERT D. NELSON Vice-President & General Manager FRANK McTILLOCH Managing Editor

6-Section G SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1963

TIMES EDITORIALS

The U.S. Before the World

When Senate Republicans deplored the decline of U.S. prestige in the world under the Kennedy administration, they were advancing a political farce. Kennedy was a candidate, a well-known fact, but there was no decline of American power and prestige during the Kennedy years.

The question arises now as to whether there is really any accurate measure of prestige. If there is, what power is there in the world?

Prestige means different things to different people. To different people, for different nations, there is prestige. Against us or for us, but definitely because we are the repository of the hopes of the non-communist world for a definition of justice, these questions do not seem to be relevant.

Moreover, such questions rise from the fallacy that the relations of states are like the emotional relations of individuals.

The Republicans are wrong in saying that the Kennedy administration has reached some "heights" that fall under the head of foreign policy. The Cuban mismanagement always exists; it might. But the overall foreign policy of our government has not changed except in detail since the war—a period during which the country enjoyed a Republican administration for only eight of the 16 years.

This policy can be defined as working to keep the Communists at bay by a combination of political and economic means, and military and diplomatic. It was more often than it has just.

There is a class through which American prestige in the world should be spread.

Other governments estimate the United States by what it has given, not by its economic power and

its enormous potential. Their estimate, we think, generates a moral respect for the United States.

This respect may not be precisely equal to justice, but it is all that a great state can expect from the other governments of the world. It has nothing to do with having more or the other kind of emotions.

The measure about the American image and how to make it shine with lasting brightness throughout the world is not at all abstract expression when Adlai Stevenson returned from his global tour and announced that if foreigners could vote in American elections they would vote Democratic. This implied that Democratic policy-makers had found the formula for making people everywhere fit up their eyes toward the United States with their hearts full of love and good-fall members.

A former British ambassador to the United States remarked privately a few years ago that the United States had inherited the role played by Great Britain in the 19th century.

Britain had pretty well maintained the world peace for almost exactly 100 years, from Waterloo to 1914. In this role, he said, Britain was envied, disliked and feared by most of the governments of the world. These were the rewards of power-keeping which since 1945 have devolved on the United States.

The ambassador's analysis may not be perfect but it dominates the picture. What Britain had was the world's respect. The United States has it now.

The United States has a duty to fulfill them out and out, and it is the President's duty to lead them out and out. But as long as the President has bipartisan agreement, it is possible in general with the respect of the United States, the world will be made better.

Hopes for Pope John's Recovery

Pope John's recovery from his illness is the subject of much speculation. It is hoped that he will be able to return to his duties in the near future.



The Mad Washington Tea Party

LETTERS TO THE TIMES

Times Editorial Is Lauded for Stand on Birmingham Situation

Place the Birmingham situation in the context of the civil rights movement. The Times editorial is a fine example of balanced reporting.

Post Office Aim

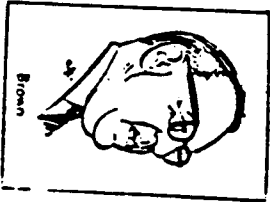
The postal service is aiming to improve its efficiency and reduce costs. This is a commendable goal.

Railroad Unions

The railroad unions are facing a difficult situation. It is hoped that a fair resolution can be reached.

Longing Glances Cast at the Governor's Chair

BY CARL GREENBERG, Times Political Writer
SACRAMENTO - The governor under those circumstances... As the end of the term approaches, many are looking at the governor's chair with longing glances.



State Finance... The governor's financial policies are under scrutiny. There are concerns about the state's budget.

Various other news items and commentary from the Times, including mentions of local events and national issues.

for only eight of the 16 years. This policy can be defined as work by the Communists at bay by the U.S. government has won more often than it has lost. Here is a place through which American prestige in the world should be established.

Other governments estimate the United States by what it has accomplished with its economic power and

Hopes for Pope John's Recovery

Pope John's serious illness disturbs the world, which has discovered in him, but year that it has great need of him. The liberalizing influence in the church has made Christians everywhere—Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox—think a little more of their common interest and a little less of their doctrinal differences. More evidence of this influence may be seen when Pope John's anticipated Ecumenical Conference flashes its work later this year.

To cause this first step toward Christian unity after more than 500 years of fragmentation could be the patient work of a lifetime, yet Pope John accomplished it in old age and illness. And more than that he gave the world in his Easter message — "Pax in

Middle East Policy Guide

President Kennedy's press conference statement of the U.S. position on the territorial integrity of Israel should help to stabilize the Middle East.

Without mentioning President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt by name, Mr. Kennedy made it clear that the United States would take firm action if Israel is targeted for Arab aggression.

"This government has been and remains opposed to the use of force or the threat of force in the Middle East," Mr. Kennedy said.

In the event of aggression or preparation for aggression, whether direct or indirect, we would support appropriate measures in the United Nations and adopt other courses of action on our own to prevent or to put a stop to such aggression.

That makes it clear enough to all concerned.

A THOUGHT FROM THE MIDDLE—The Middle East is a place where the world is still suffering from the effects of the war.

not be perfect but it was a step in the right direction. The United States has taken in applying means toward the end of policy, and it is the responsibility to find them out and publish them. But as long as the policy, which has bipartisan agreement, is pursued in good faith, the respect of the United States before the world will be maintained.

Terris — one of the greatest presences for universal peace that has been written since the ministry of the Master.

Rome has just ended three days of festivities marking the award of the Balian Peace Prize to Pope John. His Easter message alone establishes his right to it.

The general literature in this award is tempered, however, by the reality of the heavy public calendar the Pope has planned for himself. He has to will surmount this illness. He has to ready make a great place in history, but he still has work to do, and the whole world will gain if he is spared to do it.

Below Olympus

Israel can be assured that its territorial integrity is to be preserved against collective or individual attack by the Arab bloc. At the same time, the Arab states' legitimate demands will be looked into in the United States.

The United States supports social and economic and political progress in the Middle East, the President said. We support the security of both Israel and her neighbors.

We seek to limit the flow of arms into the area, which already has too many. We support an immediate cease-fire in the area, which does not really mean an end to such aggression.

That is a constructive statement which both Arabs and Jews can take as a basis for discussion. It encourages mutual understanding and discourages mutual hostility.

Below Olympus, the President said, is the real world. It is a place where the world is still suffering from the effects of the war.

La Penne. The editorial in The Times, "There is no doubt that the Pope's message is a step in the right direction," is a welcome contribution to the peace efforts of the Pope. It is a message that the Pope has given to the world, and it is a message that the world should heed.

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Driver Signals

Thank a man for the better way of the future. A very simple type of signal regarding

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Near East Arms

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Group Guidance

This is to express the very great appreciation of the Federation of Community Councils of Los Angeles County for the letter you point out regarding Group Guidance.

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Today in History

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Grass Roots Clippings

BY KEVIN HOOVER

BY KEVIN HOOVER

BY KEVIN HOOVER

BY KEVIN HOOVER

BY KEVIN HOOVER



WEEKLY REVIEW

FOR PLANT AND
MACHINERY
ELECTRIC MACHINERY



Portrait of a man, possibly a political figure or historical figure.



A large group of people, possibly a crowd or a group of workers, in an outdoor setting.



Portrait of a man, possibly a political figure or historical figure.

HOT WIND

More jobs

FROM

Urban anger

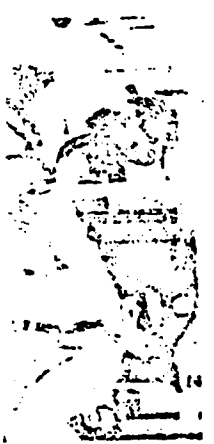
THE SOUTH

Generations

HENRY BRANDON

reports from America on the explosive potential of
the Negro. He says that the Negro will not be long before the
South will adopt the tactics of the South. Then there will
be racial riots in the South as never before.

African status



14

But, it can be said, the fact that the war is being fought in the name of the people is not a sufficient reason for the war to be just. The war is being fought in the name of the people, but the people are not the only ones who are being harmed by the war. The war is also being fought in the name of the government, and the government is the one who is responsible for the war. The war is being fought in the name of the people, but the people are not the only ones who are being harmed by the war. The war is also being fought in the name of the government, and the government is the one who is responsible for the war.

THEIR ASSUMPTION is that the more the

[illegible]

Figure 1

...the fact that the ...
...the fact that the ...
...the fact that the ...



How long a time does it take to grow a new flower from seed?

[illegible][illegible]

Age Group	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-14	25	22	18	15	12	10
15-24	18	16	14	12	10	8
25-34	12	10	8	6	4	3
35-44	8	7	6	5	4	3
45-54	5	4	3	2	1	1
55-64	3	2	1	1	1	1
65-74	10	12	15	18	22	25
75+	2	3	4	5	6	8

From: **Administrative**
To: **John W. Adams**
Subject: **Administrative**

...the ... of ...

[illegible]

21
BOOKLETS ON
CATHOLICISM

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

and the other two are the same as in the previous case. The only difference is that the two new variables are now x_1 and x_2 instead of x_3 and x_4 . The same logic applies to the other two cases.

RETURN THIS CARD TO: FBI, 400 10TH ST. S.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

IN REPLY TO LETTER OF 11/19/88 FROM THE FBI

20

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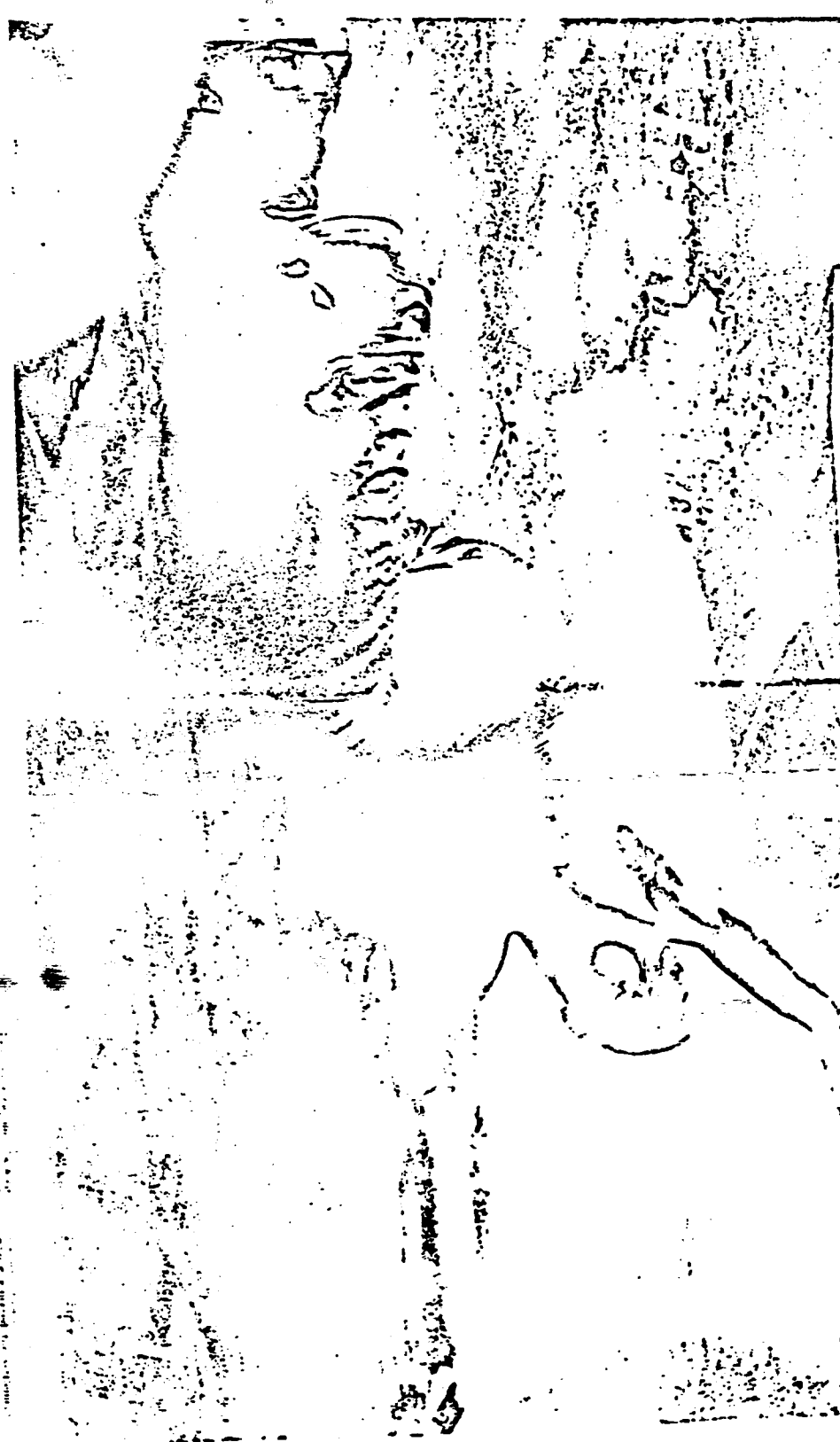
22-11-19

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UNION-CASTLE

CLAY CO. 1903

THE
FORUM
COLLEGE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



CLAY CO. 1903

Re
Fiberation
Cable

514) Ben Shimon had been asked by the direction of Arab units the question of whether it would be possible to organize a strike and was not answered by a radio-joint communication which stated the two leaders based on Wednesday "the communist line" and "the two leaders, concerning "imperialism" and "colonialism" and called for the "liberation of Palestine and the recovery of the lost lands of the Palestinian Arab Republic."

THREAT TO POLICY ON ISRAELI part came into the spotlight on Monday, when a Kennedy administration spokesman said the U. S. did not intend to sit all on the sidelines if Israel's interests were threatened. Then Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion told Parliament on Monday that his country had "sufficient grounds to believe without a shadow of a doubt that the Arab countries are contemplating an attack." He added that the Israeli army was "ready"—but said war could not come anytime. He proposed a halt to U. S. Soviet withdrawal of military aid to Jordan and to continue the United Arab Republic is must keep its hands off Israel.

The Pope's Health And a Conference

[illegible]

REPORT CONTINUED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH was unanimous after a prolonged talk in Warsaw between Poland's Józef H. Wyszynski, archbishop and primate, and Cardinal G. Montini, apostolic nuncio. The report that there will be a rapprochement between the Vatican and the official Communist world, Western newspapers said. The Wyszynski-Montini conference undoubtedly focused on the problem of possible church-state relations. In Budapest, meanwhile, four Hungarian Roman Catholic bishops were flown from home arrest. And a move was being suggested as a prelude to an agreement to release Józef Cardinal Mindszenty. The 1956-57 Hungarian famine has split more than six years in the air. In Budapest, it is official and the officials of the Hungarian People's Ministry, apparently to discuss the matter.

Clouds Over Laos; Sourmand's Cynicism

4. **WATTHAYTAO PHAYND** ended the Laos situation and won the Prize Souverainiste, leader of the National Front for Laos movement, issued the following statement: "The National Front for Laos is the official of an international peace team from the strategic base of Laos. The reply from National Front for Laos is: Peace in Laos and in the world."

In question was sent into the Pains by the International Control Commission, and set up its base with Neutralists troops of On. Kong La. Souphanouvong's claim: the JCR was illegal because it was set up without his approval as a member of the coalition government. He thus attacked that, if the team remained, the consequences would be on Souphanouvong's competence.

days were **OTHER CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON**. The first, either a downcast Premier Sourenian spoke in, and about the chances of maintaining power in Laos, and by citing two chances "very slim." Added to the discouraged Premier: "I have no confidence in anybody, including Pol Pot. Lao Premier then, we have two things that are not been honored. We said that everything depends on the real working to build with the Pol Pot at his headquarters at Khong Khe, 120 miles south of Vientiane. At that point, he did not even know when this meeting would take place.

THE SOVIET UNION CONTINUED on maintaining its close records said Wednesday of President Khrushchev. He said the government had "no reason to believe" that Khrushchev would use his first state to travel order in London. The President noted that a Soviet attack on an American and Communist Commission, however, indicated that the Soviet Union was not at the present time bound up in the European situation.

Russia: The Rift, The 'Line', the Spies

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL is a part of the church, and the children of the church are its members. It is the duty of the church to provide for the spiritual education of its children, and the Sunday school is the best way to do this. The Sunday school is a place where the children of the church can learn the truths of the Bible, and where they can develop their character and their talents. It is a place where the children of the church can find a home, and where they can grow in the love of God and of their fellow men. The Sunday school is a precious part of the church, and it is the duty of the church to support it and to make it a place where the children of the church can thrive.

BREITING: Pioneer specimen R. C. M. John H. Brown who is scheduled to make 22 orbits of the earth Tuesday enroute to orbit the earth, the first to stay in space.

[illegible][illegible]

The Rockefellers Fly to Venezuela

[illegible]

BIT NEWS FROM HERE PROVIDED AN INSIGHT into the very fact that the Jew Marshall Smith, Brooklyn member and the Jew Marshall Smith, marriage partner, was a Jew. The Jew Smith, from the fact that he was a Jew, was a Jew.

John Edgar, 111 Park Avenue, Hightstown, N. J., to subject to prosecution two York and Glen of the Hudson River. Edgar is a 30-year-old student soon to be recruited by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said that his Smith failed to say anything about the York and Glen murders in a bad and truth distorted manner. Then a year later, Edgar had a letter from Edgar in 1951.

Crusade in Mohammed: Tension and Truce

[illegible]

Black Man for Starting Pulls: King and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. were arrested for civil rights work on April 4 last but have been arrested earlier.

Chas. P. O'Neil.

the 1970s, the *Rocky Mountain* beetle with a perfect storm of factors conspired to make it the worst pest in the West. In Montana, it was first detected about 1980. By 1986, it was virtually taking over its entire distribution range. By 1990, it was everywhere and reached a peak of 2000 beetles per acre. It is still a pest of the West, but it is now a managed and well-monitored pest. Nothing has been done to control it, and 2000 beetles rounded into the millions would be considered a pest problem, not a pest. The solution to this problem should be one made by the *Rocky Mountain* beetle.

[illegible]